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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Winnipeg, Man.

March 31, 1920

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN,
Editor and Manager.



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No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Parliamentary News

New Franchise and Elections Bill Under Discussion—Canadian Naval Problem—By Our Ottawa Correspondent

OTTAWA, Ont., March 26.—The commons spent a busy week and skimmed the "cream" from a number of important items. Beginning with naval affairs and estimates on Monday they continued throughout the week with these two important subjects, and then on Thursday and Friday got down to hard-pan on the franchise bill. Interest was about equally divided on the three items, and except when there were a couple of private resolutions being discussed, there were seldom empty benches in the chamber.

The Canadian Navy

The order sent out at the end of last week for the demobilization of the existing naval strength caused a sensation in and about the Commons' corridors. In the first place, the government caucus of last week had declared against naval development, and parliamentarians who were not on the inside track (and few appear to have been sailing the charted course on this issue) wondered what it all meant. Hon. C. C. Ballantyne maintained a solid silence until Thursday, and then told the house that it had been decided to place Canada's navy back on a pre-war footing. Action on a permanent naval policy would be deferred, the minister acknowledged, in view of the financial situation, and until the imperial conference had been held, Canada would accept the offer of Great Britain to supply one light cruiser and two destroyers to replace the obsolete and useless Niobe and Rainbow. All officers and naval ratings would be demobilized and civilian help at naval dockyards dispensed with to clear the way for reorganization, and further, that Admiral Sir Charles Kingsmill, for many years director of naval services, had retired.

In vain did the opposition fire broadsides of questions. The minister had said his say, and that was all for the present. The Liberals demanded to know if the people were to be consulted as to any proposed policy, and Hon. Mackenzie King wanted the house to

have first look at any policy which was to be laid before the imperial conference. Dr. Michael Clark, leader of the National Progressives during Mr. Crenar's temporary absence through illness, declared it was extraordinary to have a navy building up, but no policy on which to build it. He classed the minister's statement as most extraordinary, but the minister remained silent.

Franchise Bill Contention

The franchise bill came up for second reading on Thursday afternoon. Hon. Hugh Guthrie, solicitor-general, introducing it, gave a masterly resume of franchise legislation, both past and present. The opening of the debate the same evening produced the first tempest, which was by no means of the tea-pot variety. There is every indication that as the debate on this bill proceeds it will tend to become heated at times.

The government supporters are by no means a unit in supporting all its clauses. The West is said to be lining up against the East in some respects, and the clause likely to cause the hardest fight is that which sets forth who shall, and who shall not, be disfranchised.

Hon. Mackenzie King opened fire with the big guns on the government fortresses. He declared the bill, as framed, perpetuated many of the undesirable features of the War Times Election Act, and opened the door to all sorts of abuses. F. F. Pardee, formerly a Union government supporter, but now back again on the Liberal benches, declared that the old policy of "hate" was being carried on in this bill. Aliens were being branded as such and were denied the vote because of the accident of birth, regardless of what their sympathies might have been during the war. A mother, whose son had died fighting for the Allies might find herself without a vote because she was born in an enemy country. S. W. Jacobs said the bill as framed would develop a class of serfs. It would deny the vote to the late Duchess of Devonshire, were she alive and in Canada now, but would

grant it to her cook if the latter happened to have been born in Alabama.

Thursday evening was spent in an attempt by Dr. J. W. Edwards, Frontenac, to get the better of Ernest Lapointe, Quebec East, and Jacques Bureau, Three Rivers. The evening's debate was full of bitterness and the speaker was kept busy calling for order and holding the members to the issue before the house.

Friday afternoon the debate continued and five minutes before the six o'clock recess the bill went to committee on the understanding that the contentious clauses would not be dealt with until more of the members were in their seats. However, there was a spirited attack on the clause which forbids any company or association not incorporated for political purposes alone subscribing to campaign funds, before it was classified as contentious and left over for later consideration. This clause was discussed at the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture during the week and it was felt that it might be a blow against the farmers' organization plans, so the cross-benchers are giving every indication of watching this section very closely.

Government Ships Profitable

The estimates, providing for a total of \$537,000,000 for the current fiscal year, came before the house on Monday. They provided for no government buildings this year except \$2,000,000 to complete the parliament buildings here. Last year, with supplementaries, the total soared to \$900,000,000. The government shipbuilding program has been cut from \$40,000,000 to \$20,000,000 and when this item came before the house for decision it was the subject of a warm fight. Hon. C. C. Ballantyne defended the record of the merchant marine. He said 19 ships had earned net profits of nearly \$1,500,000 or five and a half per cent. on the investment. The government had made a good investment in these ships, so much so, that if it was desired any or all of them could be sold for more than they had cost. Thereupon the liberals advised the minister to sell them as quickly as he could before they began to lose money. The government should get out of the business, the Liberals declared, and leave the field open to private owners. The war emergency had passed and government ownership of steamships was no longer desirable. One opposition member, William Duff, Lunenburg, prophesied that the government ships would soon be losing money. Dr. Michael Clark advised the government to avoid granting subsidies, but to remove tariff walls if it sought to build up trade. Canada, as a seafaring nation, could count the days of her decline to the adoption of the national policy, Dr. Clark declared.

Hon. Mackenzie King, who attacked the government on the ground of having granted \$70,000,000 of shipbuilding contracts without calling for a tender succeeded in holding off a vote on Tuesday night and will probably follow up this line when debate is resumed.

The balance of the week was taken up with resolutions of Dr. J. W. Edwards, Frontenac, calling for the development of the cheese and butter industry, and F. S. Glass, Middlesex, with his hardy perennial on the flax industry. In neither case was there much beyond a promise that the government would look into the matter and do its best. Dr. Edwards' resolution was withdrawn and Mr. Glass's was passed.

Awake, Ye Honest Men!

By L. V. Flowers.

This is the year and this the hour
We fight that ancient Privileged Power,
That conscienceless, ungodly thing,
That wields more might than any king.
Its blatant, spurious patriot-cries
It lifts, malignant, to the skies,
And bawls in its extremity,
Of class-engendered enmity.

Maligned, traduced and vilified,
We're "Bolsheviki," wobbly-eyed
"Sedition-mongers," "demagogues!"
We're everything but Profit Hogs!
For forty years they've had their way;
They joke about our "Better Day,"
This class of privileged profiteers,
But deep at heart they have their fears.

With Prussian thoroughness today,
Their hosts all marshalled for the fray,
They're in the field, to do and dare,
And win and keep a bigger share
Of this world's goods than e'er before—
This Farmers' Movement makes them
sore.

So money flows like water now;
They hate these thinkers at the plow!

This battle challenge all should heed
Who love and know our country's need
Awake, ye honest men who toil!
Awake, ye tillers of the soil!
In loyal ranks, a noble band,
United and devoted stand,
The Citadel of Greed assail;
Ye cannot and ye must not fail!

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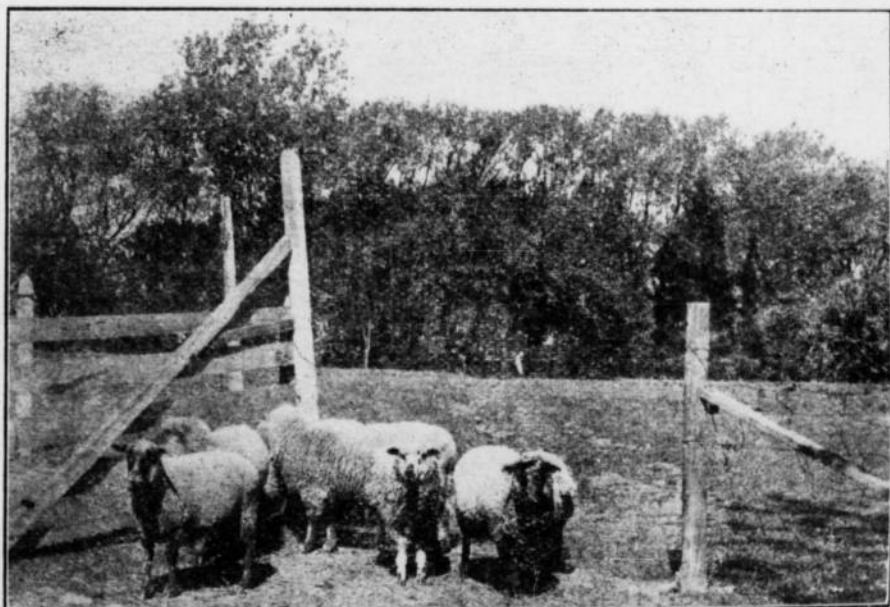
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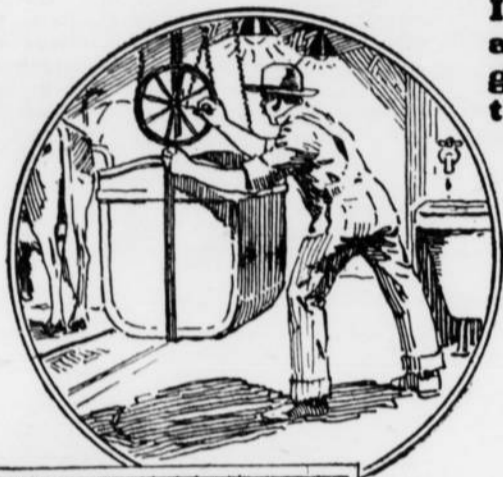
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It means first of all, bright, cheerful, stables and stock sheds—cleaner and more congenial to work in, and work done in less time, because you can see what you are doing in every nook and corner.

It means safety for yourself and your property, as it does away with dingy passages and dark stairways. No risky lanterns to be knocked over or explode; and no source of worry when you are away.

It means willing and satisfied help, who take more pride in doing things right, and have more respect for you as an up-to-date farmer.

It means you can have running water in your buildings for your stock—running water to help along your garden-plot—running water for lawn and flower beds.

It means an end to turning your separator by hand, and ready power for your grindstone, your workshop, your churn and washing machine.

It means better light for your boys and girls to study by, and an abundance of light in every room of the house.

It means less work for your wife, with no lamps or lanterns to clean. It means she can have all the household conveniences of a city home—running water, vacuum cleaner and electrical appliances.

It means a more comfortable home and a more prosperous farm, where things go along smoother and with less effort than before.

It means so much for the welfare of yourself and your family that you should send for the catalogue to-day, and learn the complete story of the utility of the "F" Power and Light Plant.

Made in Toronto, Canada, and guaranteed by

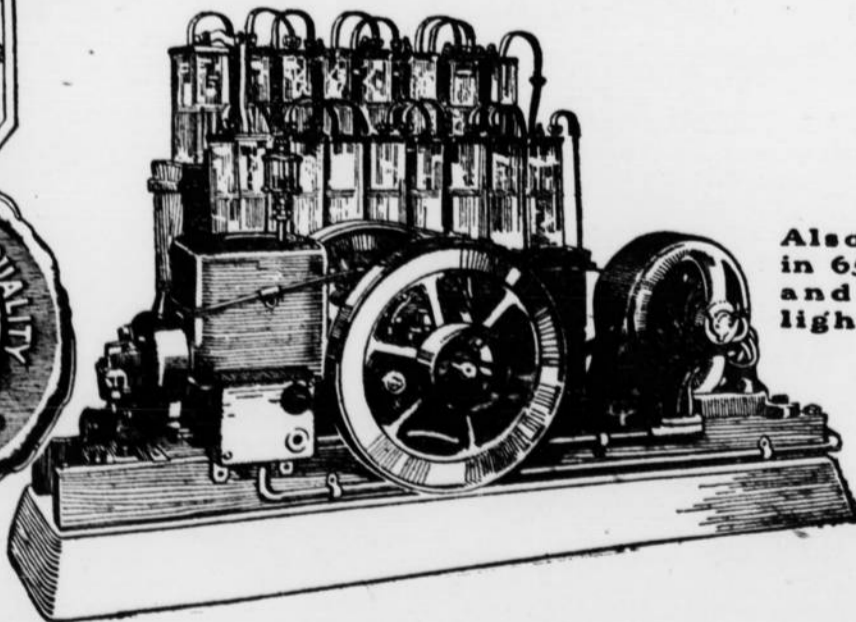
The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited

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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 31, 1920

To Make Canada a Nation

Canada has given the world crowning evidence of its nationhood, and yet Canada is still, in form, and in legal status, a colony. This peculiar fact is forcing itself urgently upon the attention of every Canadian who has pride in his country and takes thought for its future. No nation in all history has had prouder reason to be conscious of its national greatness than Canada has in the record of how its sons in the world war showed proof of the quality of the national spirit that throbs in the blood of every Canadian. "Canada's national status" cannot longer be left a phrase of resounding hollowness. It must be made a reality.

In the language of O. D. Skelton, in his recent vigorous setting forth of the whole matter in *The Guide*, it is the duty of the Dominion Parliament at its present session "to draw up the charter of Canadian nationhood and freedom." A beginning towards that consummation was made recently in the House at Ottawa, when the formal approving of the peace treaty with Bulgaria was made the occasion of a field day of oratory about Canada's national status. The whole House showed itself to be of one mind in desiring to have that status established, and when the declaration was made by Mackenzie King, the leader of the Liberal opposition, that the Parliament of Canada should possess the power to amend the constitution of Canada the Minister of Justice, Mr. Doherty, announced that communications had already been opened with the governments of all the Provinces, with a view to securing their agreement in action towards that end.

Thus the matter stands. There is need of clear thinking and resolute determination, if Canada is to come into its own. The question, as a whole, is not well understood; nor is it easy to understand. It is the duty of every Canadian worthy of the name to obtain a grasp of the whole matter. As the readers of the enlightening articles by O. D. Skelton in *The Guide* are aware, there is more needed than the power of amending the constitution in order to establish Canadian nationhood. As Mr. Skelton has made plain these things must be secured:

1. Formal power to amend our own constitution.
2. Emancipation from the legal power of a British Parliament to make laws for us, and of a British Government to disallow our own laws.
3. Abolition of the appeal to the Privy Council.
4. Formal recognition of the power to make treaties and appoint representatives abroad, beginning with a minister at Washington.
5. Consultation with our allies in the Empire through conferences, not cabinets.
6. Recognition of the fact that foreign affairs are not something that can only be discussed abroad, but matters, so far as they concern us at all, to be debated first in our own Parliament or considered in a parliamentary committee.
7. Clear evidence to the world that the British Empire of other days is now not one state but many, by clearing away the ambiguities in international recognition and in imperial institutions and policy which still remain.
8. No revision of imperial constitutional relations in the coming conference without previous discussion and authorization in the Canadian Parliament, and ratification afterward.

A conference to be held in London this year to recast our constitutional relations was arranged last year. A new international situation has arisen in the world since that arrangement was made, and decisive action must be taken to place beyond possibility of

question, doubt or ambiguity, Canada's standing as a nation.

C.M.A. Disowns Boycott

The famous advertising boycott, organized by G. M. Murray, "the little Shepherd of the Divine Right Manufacturers," does not find many friends to support it in public. The press of Canada is unanimously opposed to it. Manufacturers themselves are not in support of it according to their statements to the press in a series of interviews published in the *Financial Post*, and appearing elsewhere in this issue. The only manufacturer approving of the scheme is the manager of the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Company. Apparently this gentleman intends to use his advertising as patronage for the high tariff press, instead of placing it where it will sell goods. If this is his plan he belongs to a type of business man who became obsolete about 25 years ago.

We understand that Mr. Murray is still operating his Moulding Bureau in the C.P.R. Building, Toronto. What success he and his moulders are having in "Moulding the moulders of public opinion" is not yet apparent. We judge that Mr. Murray's business is not thriving as vigorously as it was a few weeks ago. Now that the whole miserable plot has been exposed the Divine Right Protectionists are not so keen about punishing the press as they were when they thought they could do it secretly and under cover. They have realized now that they are not capable of coping with an outraged public opinion.

The readers of *The Guide* are loyally standing by this paper. We have received an enormous number of letters and resolutions supporting our stand on the boycott question. With one accord our readers have decided as far as possible to buy their goods from firms advertising in *The Guide*. This is the most powerful weapon they can use to defeat the boycott. The closer our readers follow this policy the stronger *The Guide* will become and the more the boycotters will suffer. When these boycotters thought they could force *The Guide* into submission and into betrayal of its readers they made another crowning blunder. Some of them are regretting it already. By adopting the policy of buying from *Guide* advertisers our readers will force them to regret it still more. There is no boycotter or group of boycotters who can club *The Guide* and the organized farmers into changing their views on public questions one iota. The protective tariff is going to be reduced no matter what the boycotters think about it. The sooner they realize this and adjust their business accordingly, the wiser they will be.

Community-created Values

One of the planks in the New National Policy formulated by the Canadian Council of Agriculture and known originally as the Farmers' Platform, is taxation of the unimproved land value. This plank has been given more attention in the House at Ottawa since the beginning of the present session than it was ever given before. O. R. Gould, the member for Assiniboia, Sask., made use of the following examples of community-created values in his advocacy of this method of taxation in his speech in the first debate of the present session:

Let me give an illustration as to possible sources of revenue. On the Atlantic coast, at Montreal, at Fort William, at Hudson Bay, and on the Pacific coast there are great stretches of water frontage which have fallen

into the hands of private individuals. Providence created them, but through the operation of the institutions and organizations of our country they have been acquired by private individuals. The owners of these frontages through their development have become wealthy. Possibly as low a sum as \$100 was paid for some of these privileges and ultimately they were sold for as much as \$600,000 for no effort on the part of the individual who received the equity. I maintain, and I insist that it is only right and proper in the interests of the people of Canada that the Dominion government should appropriate 90 per cent. of the money that accrued to such speculators and use it for the purpose of administering the national affairs.

Thomas McNutt, M.P. for Salteoats, Sask., in advocating the taxation of unimproved land values, said:

Many farmers in the West, and even in Ontario, are not in the habit of keeping a very strict account of their incomes and outgoings, and consequently it is very difficult for them to tell just where they stand with regard to the income tax. The income tax forms sent out are very complicated, and it takes almost an expert accountant to fill them in properly. For these reasons I think a direct tax on land values, instead of an income tax, should be levied in the case of farmers.

Mr. McNutt is a farmer himself and a representative of a farmers' constituency, and has the credit of being the first member of parliament to have proposed this scientific method of raising revenue, which he did several years ago. Mr. Turgeon, one of the members from New Brunswick, is another Dominion legislator who believes that the nation should take for national revenue purposes at least one per cent. of all the land values which are created by community enterprise and growth. Mr. Turgeon's constituency is closely identified with the natural industries of farming and fishing; he reflects the growing opinion among workers in the essential and fundamental industries when he protests against the protective tariff on clothing, food and other necessities, and advocates the taxation of unimproved land values in city and in country.

"P.R." for Winnipeg

Legislation passed by the Manitoba Legislature last week, provides for the use of the proportional system of voting at future elections in the city of Winnipeg. This will apply both to municipal elections and to the election of members of the provincial legislature. At present Winnipeg has six representatives in the legislature, elected from three divisions, north, centre, and south, while under the new plan it will have ten members elected from the city as a whole. The system adopted is that of the single transferable vote, which has on several occasions been explained in *The Guide*, and which was used in the election of the members of the executive of the U.F.A. at the recent Calgary convention. Under this system, with ten members to be elected, every shade of political opinion will be represented, which has the support of more than one-eleventh of the total vote. The majority party will have the majority of the seats, but minorities will also be represented, and the result should be a better and a more representative legislature. The adoption of Proportional Representation for the provincial capital, is no doubt the forerunner of a full application of this principle of representative government, but the legislature was probably wise in deciding to give the system a trial in the city before putting it into operation all over the province. Proportional Representation has for some years been advocated by the or-

ganized farmers and is a plank in the New National Policy. It is very gratifying to see the educational work which the farmers have been carrying on, bearing fruit in legislative reform.

Canada's National Debt

The statement was made recently by Prof. Cudmore, of the Federal Bureau of Statistics, that the interest on the national debt of Canada represented a charge of \$100 per year for every family in the Dominion. That statement met with some vehement condemnation in certain journals in the East; nevertheless, it is a statement which, instead of being suppressed, should be put forward and emphasized wherever and whenever the financial situation of Canada is under consideration.

It must be remembered that the \$1,900,000,000 referred to in the Treasury statement as the new national debt of Canada does not represent all the obligations of the taxpayers. In addition to the annual interest charges amounting to over \$110,000,000 on this debt, and the \$30,000,000 a year that will be required for war pensions during the life of the present generation, the taxpayers are in addition carrying on their shoulders heavy annual deficits in the capital account of the system which we now know as the Canadian National Railways. This deficit amounts to about \$30,000,000 a year in interest charges, which must be paid; for although the railway capital is not regarded as part of Canada's national debt, the taxpayers of Canada must foot the bill until the Canadian National Railways are in a position to earn the fixed charges upon them.

These three items, namely, interest on the national debt proper, the pension bill, and the interest on railway capital for which the Dominion has assumed responsibility, mount up to a grand total of \$170,000,000 a year. It is estimated that there are about 1,750,000 families in Canada at the most, counting five persons to a family. So that the calculation made by Prof. Cudmore is not so far out in placing the annual debt and pension payment of the average Canadian family at \$100 per year, which means as much taken out of the

average family as would pay five per cent. on a \$2,000 mortgage upon the family home.

It would, of course, be absurd to pretend that the average Canadian family does not feel this burden now and will not continue to feel it in the years to come. A fundamental duty and responsibility of the elected representatives of the Canadian people during the next quarter of a century will be the equalization of the tax burden so that it shall be drawn in accordance with justice from all available sources capable of yielding revenue, each being levied upon in proportion to the ability to pay, and the whole system being so adjusted as not to bear inequitably upon those least in a position to be burdened.

The Only Solid Foundation

Immense as is the manufacturing development of the United States, all foreseeing economists and statesmen of that country see that agriculture should rightly be its basic industry. Says the Chicago Tribune, in an editorial which deals ably with this whole subject:

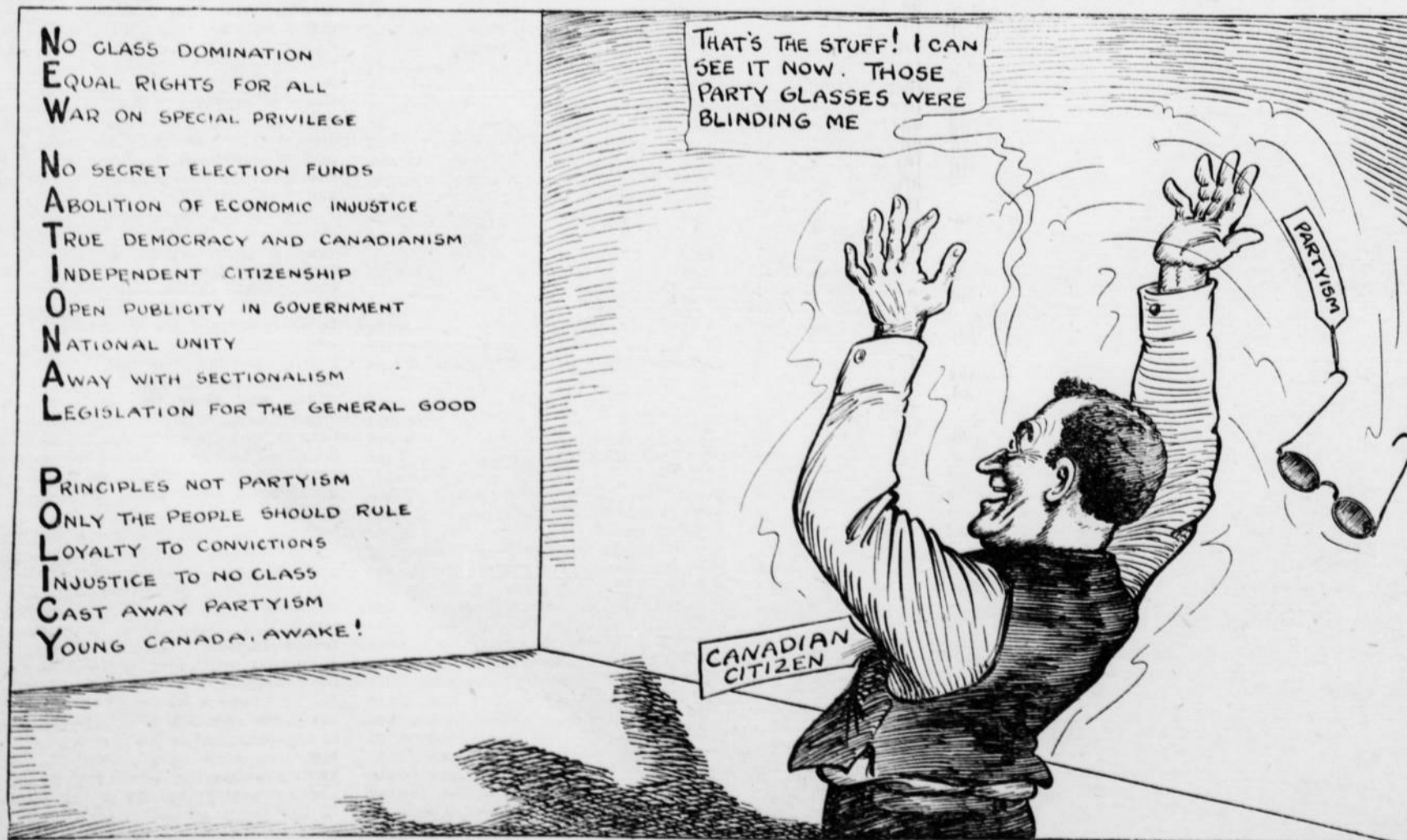
The basic policy of the United States should be the fostering of agriculture. The prosperity of the country, economically, socially and politically, rests finally upon the farmer. All else derives from his labor and his intelligence. If we build up the cities at the expense of the farms, commerce and manufactures at the expense of agriculture we create a less stable, if more showy, prosperity, and a condition of society less sound and enduring if more brilliant. To create a high form of civilization and a broad progress it is necessary to develop all the resources of nature and of human intelligence. Mines, workshops, ships and railroads, stores and markets, in short, all the activities which centre in cities, are necessary. But beneath them all, supporting them all, more essential than them all, more powerful and more lasting than them all, is the farm.

If the cities of Canada are to have a right development, based on sound and enduring foundations, the agricultural industry of the country must have full and adequate development. Otherwise the national fabric is not being built on solid foundations. The place for fully 75 per cent. of the young manhood

of Canada is on the land. What is said of the United States in the foregoing extract from the Chicago Tribune applies with as great, if not greater, force to our own country, with its many millions of acres of fertile land and its cities already becoming overcrowded. To create a high form of civilization in Canada, and broadly-based progress and true national prosperity, the basic industry of Canada should not be burdened unjustly.

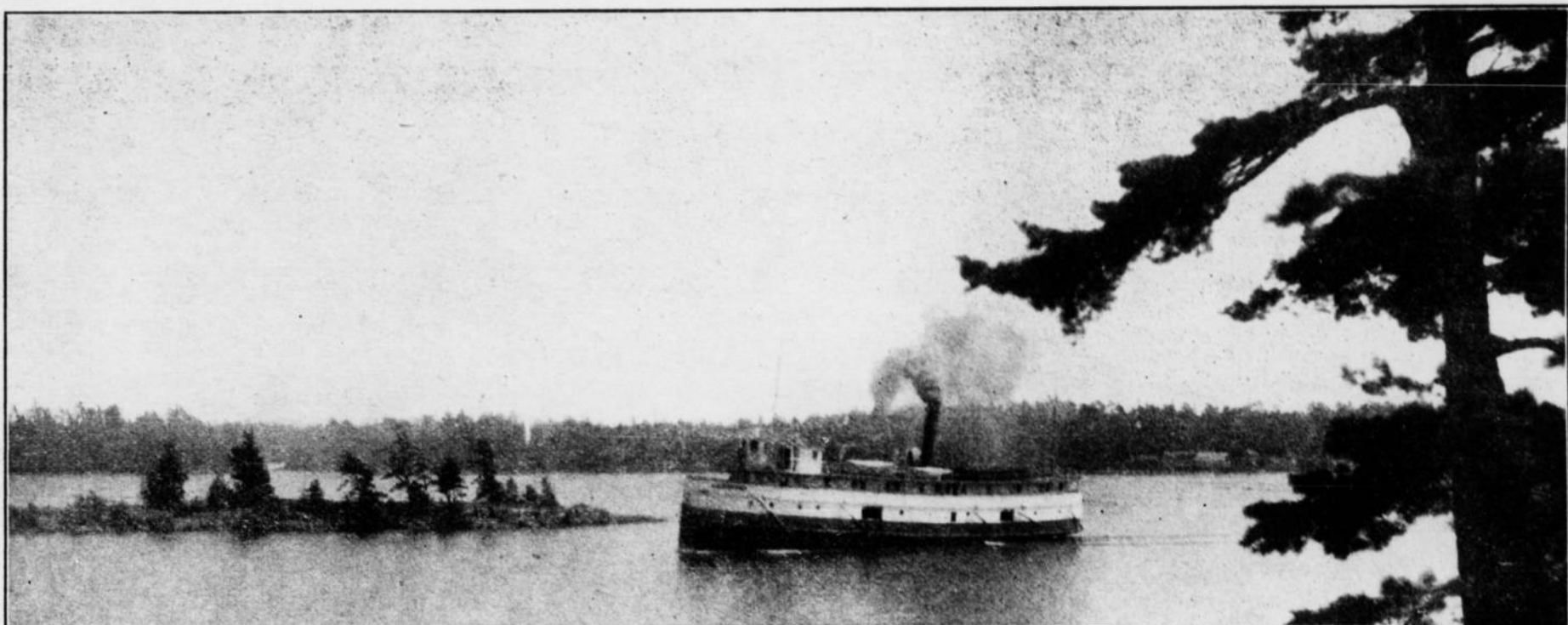
The success of the Canadian National Railways is to be regarded by every Canadian as highly desirable, both on national and on selfish grounds, as President Beatty, of the C.P.R., said in a recent speech in Montreal. "We all hope it will be a success," said Mr. Beatty, speaking of the Canadian National railway system, which is made up partly of lines built for political rather than business considerations, and partly of lines which the Dominion has had to take over in a condition of being heavily burdened with a top-heavy capitalization, "and we do not need to be altruists to harbor that hope." The C.P.R. is in a vastly more advantageous situation than the Canadian National railway system, and its management can be depended upon to look out for its interests. The management of the National system have every right to expect from the people of Canada all the assistance which they can give in making our own railway system as successful as it can be made in earning money towards paying the heavy fixed charges which it has to carry.

A western newspaper says that "to a certain extent it was a mistake to delay the naming of the New National Policy for Canada." On account of its having been first known as the Farmers' Platform, "there was, and there still is," says that newspaper, "danger of its being regarded as a class program for the exclusive benefit of the farmers." No man can point to a single thing in the New National Policy which is devised to benefit only the farmers. That is why it has the approval of many thousands of Canadian citizens in towns and cities.



Throwing Away His Old Party Spectacles

Opticists declare that many people injure their eyesight by wearing the wrong kind of glasses



Point au Baril on Georgian Bay

Reaching Across Canada

The Story of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the Farmers' Platform

FOR every responsible person of adult age, living in Canada, there are three fields of citizenship—the local municipality, the province and the Dominion. The organized farmers' movement in Canada, which has for its supreme object the establishment of good citizenship, is based upon the idea of usefulness within those three fields. The organized farmers have first, their local societies or clubs; secondly, their provincial associations, which embrace and co-ordinate the local organizations within each province; and thirdly, their Canadian Council of Agriculture, which represents the sphere of federal interests, and is composed of representatives from each of the provincial bodies. Thus it may be seen that the farmers' organizations coincide fairly closely with the popular and representative institutions of government in the country—the municipal council, the provincial legislature and the Dominion parliament. It is with the relationship of the farmers to the Dominion through their Council of Agriculture that this article is mainly concerned.

In December, 1909, at Toronto, on the occasion of the annual convention of the old Dominion Grange, which had been confined largely to Ontario, the Canadian Council of Agriculture was organized. Roderick McKenzie and E. A. Partridge, well-known grain growers from the West, attended the convention of the Grange in 1909 as delegates, and they drafted the constitution of the new Council of Agriculture. The first president was elected in the person of D. W. McCuaig, then president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and the first secretary was E. C. Drury, now the premier of Ontario. R. C. Henders, of Culross, Manitoba, succeeded Mr. McCuaig as president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and he was followed by James Bower, of Red Deer, Alberta, after whom came J. A. Maharg, of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. In 1917, Mr. Maharg's place was taken by H. W. Wood, of Carstairs, Alberta, who still holds that office. Thus the presidents of the association of the three western provinces have had their turn in presiding over the affairs of this organization. The position of secretary, following the retirement of Mr. Drury, was held by E. J. Fream, of Calgary, until 1914, when Roderick McKenzie took the office, which he held up till July, 1918. N. P. Lambert then succeeded Mr. McKenzie to the secretaryship.

Re-organization in 1916

At the session of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in December, 1916, a certain amount of re-organization was effected in order that representatives of the different commercial companies

which had arisen out of the farmers' movement should be admitted to its membership in addition to the representatives of the provincial associations. As a result of this enlargement in 1916, the council was made up as follows: The executive officers of the United Farmers of Alberta, the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company, The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, The Grain Growers' Grain Company, The Grain Growers' Guide, The United Farmers of Ontario and the United Farmers' Co-operative Company of Ontario, representing in all over 90,000 farmers who were affiliated with the different organizations at that time. It was also decided to establish the headquarters of the Canadian Council of Agriculture at Winnipeg, where they are still located.

Certain changes have occurred since 1916. In the first place, the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company and the Grain Growers' Grain Company were amalgamated in 1917, and became known as the United Grain Growers, Limited. In the second place, the membership in 1916 provided for "not more than five" representatives from any association or company; and in 1918 that provision was changed, reducing the unit of representation to "not more than four." In July, 1919, however, the unit of representation was again made five through the admission of one woman from each provincial association to the council board. The most recent change in the membership of the Canadian Council of Agriculture has been the entrance of the United Farmers of New Brunswick, which came into existence in the spring of 1918, and which during two years has had a most spirited growth.

First Big Undertaking

The first big undertaking with which the Canadian Council of Agriculture was identified was the famous Siege of Ottawa, when 800 farmers from Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta visited the Laurier government in December, 1910, and demanded certain legislative reforms for the people of Canada.

When Sir Wilfred Laurier had visited the prairie provinces in the summer of 1910 he had been met at every point by the organized Grain Growers, who demanded tariff reduction. Shortly afterward, The Weekly Sun, of Toronto, the organ of the Ontario farmers, sug-

gested the advisability of sending a large delegation of farmers from all parts of Canada to Ottawa to lay their cause before parliament. The suggestion was endorsed by The Grain Growers' Guide, the organ of the western farmers. Other journals also advised the same idea, and it rapidly found favor throughout the Dominion, and finally was put into effect. No movement of the same character and magnitude had ever been seen before in Canada. In the following year the effect of the Siege of Ottawa was revealed when the Laurier government declared itself in favor of reciprocity with the United States. That trade proposal suggested free trade in natural products and the reduction in the duty on agricultural implements. The demand of the farmers had been for entire free trade in agricultural machinery as well as free trade in natural products, and also a substantial increase in the "British Preference." The story of the election of 1911 is well known. The farmers lost out on that occasion, but the result served the very good purpose of strengthening their various organizations throughout Canada, and today the voice of the farming people is more influential than it has ever been since Confederation.

The Farmers' Platform

In 1916, when the headquarters of the Canadian Council of Agriculture were established in Winnipeg, steps were taken to construct a policy which was expressed later in the "Farmers' Platform." This platform, which was drafted by the council, represented almost in its entirety resolutions which had been unanimously approved year after year for 15 years by the annual conventions of the Grain Growers' Associations, and also latterly by the United Farmers of Ontario. The compiling of the original Farmers' Platform of 1916, therefore, was simply putting into codified form a series of long-standing recommendations for economic and social reforms as adopted by the organized farmers of the prairie provinces and of Ontario. The Farmers' Platform, after being drafted in December, 1916, by the Canadian Council of Agriculture was adopted later by the annual conventions of the United Farmers of Alberta, The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Ontario. In the summer of 1917, following the unanimous endorsement by all the farmers' organizations, the Farmers' Platform, together with a

somewhat lengthy elaboration of its different planks, was issued to the public in booklet form.

Then came the end of the war, with attendant problems and plans of reconstruction. The Canadian Council of Agriculture between the summer of 1917 and the autumn of 1918 had seen several of the recommendations in the Farmers' Platform put into effect, such as women suffrage, prohibition, measures of direct taxation on incomes and business profits, and legislation directed against the patronage evil. The time was opportune in the autumn of 1918, therefore, for revising the Farmers' Platform in order that it should be brought up to date, and at the same time give consideration to an after-war policy for Canada. Accordingly, in November, 1918, the present Farmers' Platform, with new features bearing upon national status, the returned soldier, labor, and such questions as the War Time Elections Act, order-in-council government, titles, freedom of speech and freedom of the press, and proportional representation, was issued by the Council of Agriculture, and was described as a New National Policy of Canada, in contrast with the old National Policy of 1879. This revised platform, appearing when it did, seemed to strike the mind of the whole country with extraordinary force. At the annual conventions of the organized farmers during the winter of 1919 it was unanimously adopted, and in addition a unanimous demand for independent political action to put it into effect was made by each provincial organization. In the parliament at Ottawa this New National Policy, promulgated by the organized farmers, was placed on Hansard at least twice by members of the house.

Political Action

When the Canadian Council of Agriculture issued the draft copy of its platform in November, 1918, there was little or no expectation that on the strength of it a demand for direct political action would be made by the different farmers' associations at their annual conventions. The first clause in the constitution of the Council of Agriculture reads as follows: "To encourage the farm population of the Dominion to organize for the study of educational, economic, social and political problems having a bearing upon the happiness and material prosperity of the people." In the spirit of that clause, the draft of the Farmers' Platform was issued—to develop an intelligent, well-formed

Continued on Page 14

Nation Builders in the West

*Liberty is not a solitary plant;
Always by its side is Justice.*

By A. S. Handicap

(Who wrote "Backsetting the Farmer" and "The Tariff and How It Works")

Article VIII.—Liberty and Justice

UNFORTUNATELY, the rational, just and unifying procedure suggested was not followed. An election was coming on, and in the face of the need for more men, and especially for more men from the ranks of the classes that had not volunteered, we disfranchised, and at the same time exempted from military service thousands of the very citizens who, according to report, had not as yet done their fair share voluntarily. These citizens did not seek exemption from service, were not entitled to it, and should not have had it.

What did it really mean? It was the same as saying to a large proportion of our citizens: "Canada is engaged in backing the Empire to the limit in the great war. Men, money and food are badly needed. It is true the West has already contributed her share, and more than her share, but it is proposed to abandon the voluntary system of enlistment and to secure more men—for the battle-front by selective draft. You, as naturalized British subjects are under obligation to place your lives, your property and your earning power at the disposition of the state for the defence of the flag that has protected you and made you prosperous. Now, we are not going to call on you to make the same sacrifices that other Canadian citizens are making. We will break the nation's contract with you, and in exchange for your right to vote we will release you from the duties and obligations you owe to your adopted country. You will be free to continue to grow grain at war prices and to take the places, at extortionate wages, of those who have gone or will have to go to fight your battles. Your families will not be broken into. Your boys will not have to lose, or even risk their lives. You will not be called upon to give up any great portion of your property or your time to the state. We will compel British and American and native-born sons to assume the burden of sacrifice by the selective draft, and in this way you will enjoy all the advantages and profits arising out of the war without having to bear any of its bereavements, its sufferings, its sorrows and its responsibilities."

What Might Have Been Done

How much better it would have been if when the war broke out we had first of all and of supreme importance, conducted a propaganda to make every foreign-born understand why we were at war, what the real issues were, and what the result would be if the Allies failed to win! At the same time we could have given the aliens in our midst plain instructions as to their conduct during the conflict, emphasizing the assurance that so long as they lived up to what was required of them their lives, their liberty, their property, would be safeguarded by all the power back of British justice.

This would have been dealing with our foreign-born neighbor in a manly, practical and right way—treating him as a joint partner in the making of a united Canada. This would have been aiming toward making him one with us in the process. It would have been a safe method to pursue, for he who participates and co-operates in anything of vital interest to himself naturally makes greater strides forward. Canadian patriotism should not be looked upon as a monopoly controlled by a close corporation or a limited partnership, but as a national asset from which every citizen can draw in proportion to his growth in citizenship, which is the measure of his capacity to receive.

The withdrawal of the right to vote was a stain on national honor, a breach of the law of contract, an infringement upon the essential principles of law embodied in Magna Charta and the

Bill of Rights, and a defiance to "no taxation without representation."

It was also directly responsible for another serious resulting consequence that is of far-reaching importance. It started a cleavage along racial lines, upon one side of which are to be found suspicion, intolerance and the phantoms of over-wrought emotion, and upon the other injured pride, distrust, fear and a dangerous desire for safety. This cleavage, taken advantage of by unscrupulous, selfish interests, might be gradually or explosively widened into a chasm that would require years of time, width of vision and great expenditure of national energy to bridge successfully, and even then the chasm would still be there.

Was it British justice to divide the foreign-born naturalized citizens into two classes by an arbitrary line and then, ignoring the relationship between the state and the individual in such matters, to condemn one class to a forfeiture, as a class, of a right which should have been continued or withdrawn in each individual case after fair trial and discharge or conviction?

The right to exclude criminals from citizenship after their guilt has been ascertained is indispensable to the preservation of the social order, but it should never operate otherwise than upon the offending individual as a consequence of his personal delinquency.

Forfeiture by Wholesale

None will deny that at least some of the class dealt with were and are loyal, and in every way entitled to the rights their certificates of naturalization gave them, and were prepared to discharge all the obligations to which the natural-born British were subject. If individual naturalized citizens could be shown to be disloyal, they should have been proceeded against, convicted and deprived of their citizenship; but a whole class of citizens should not have been bunched together, allowed to retain their certificates of naturalization and yet be deprived of their right to vote without conviction or trial, for such is directly opposed to British ideals of justice. The forfeiture deprived many loyal, innocent foreigners of their deserved and cherished rights as citizens, while leaving with them their certificates as evidence of our bad faith, and no lover of fair

play can deem such treatment otherwise than as an infliction of a gross injustice upon the population of important sections of the country.

When changes are made in acts of parliament the amendments usually come into effect from the time of their being finally passed, and neither the previous operation of the acts nor anything duly done thereunder should be affected thereby, nor should any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred thereunder be affected by such amendments. It is contrary to the spirit of our laws, and against precedent, to make changes, and especially sweeping changes, retroactive. The new applies to the future; the past stands. If our naturalization laws are not strict enough we have a right to change them, but should see that the certificates issued in the past are honored by the fulfilment of every clause and the granting of every right or privilege promised therein. Those certificates were endorsed by our judges and backed by us as a nation, and to neglect or refuse to recognize them in any respect is public repudiation of a sacred promise.

Another Effect That Followed

Another bad effect created was that the deprivation of one right raised doubt in the minds of many affected as to the security of themselves and their property after the war, however, exemplary their conduct might have been during the war. This natural doubt had a tendency to create or incite disloyalty by suggestion and in self defence. The right to vote is a citizen's political right, guaranteed by the nation and evidenced by a naturalization certificate issued under the seal of authority. The right to the patent of his homestead is the homesteader's civil right, one of the "other rights" guaranteed in the said certificate. The foreign-born citizen's political right is just as sacred, just as binding on the nation as his civil rights are, and if the right to vote can be taken away from him, so can the patent of his land. It was natural for the foreign born whose right has been taken away to have doubts as to the security of his property and of his other civil rights after the war was won by the Allies. Intensity was added to this uneasiness by the open boasts and threats of in-

tolerant patriots that when the soldiers returned from the war the lands of foreign settlers would be confiscated and given to them, and that the foreign-born settler would be driven from our midst as naked as he arrived. Instances have been related where needed improvements have not been proceeded with from fear of this contingency. Such a state of affairs gave the enemy traitor the most favorable opportunity to incite sedition. It furnished the very finest culture and incentive for the nurture and development of treason under the guise of self-preservation and retaliation for unjust treatment.

If a loyal naturalized foreigner has been placed in such a position by our treatment of him that he is convinced that he cannot rely on our promises, and that the future safety of himself and his family, as well as the security of his personal liberty and property rights, depend on the success of the enemies of his adopted country, he is thus subjected to the most powerful pressure that could be brought upon him, and one can easily imagine the trouble a wily agitator could stir up in a community of simple-minded foreigners, not yet fully accustomed to reasoning out matters for themselves. If we destroy the foreigner's faith in our free institutions, we render the problem of absorption and assimilation into a united people much more complicated.

The Home-makers' Confidence

Stead, in his book, *The Bail Jumper*, says:—

"The crowd was genial and orderly, and arranged in single file in the form of a half-circle before the Land Office. Men of all nationalities—Canadians, Americans, British Islanders, Germans, Russians, French, Austrians, Poles, Italians, Hungarians, Scandinavians, Chinamen—here they were gathered from the corners of the globe, and waiting patiently through night and day, through heat and cold, through wind and rain, through any trial and any hazard for the God-sent privilege, born of a new country, of calling the land beneath their feet their own. There were tired faces there, faces where cheek bones stood rugged under a tawny skin and the eyes glowed under deep foreheads—faces of men from the ballast gang and the sewer gang, from the tie camp and the grading camp—men who had sweated hard in the hot sun for the few dollars necessary to stake them to home and title of their own. But they were all good-natured. This human material, combustible as powder, seemed as innocent as dry sand. Their good nature and their complacency was due to one fact only—their confidence that whatever was done would be done in conformity with the law and with absolute fairness to all concerned. Once shake that confidence, and you have dropped the spark into what you thought was sand."

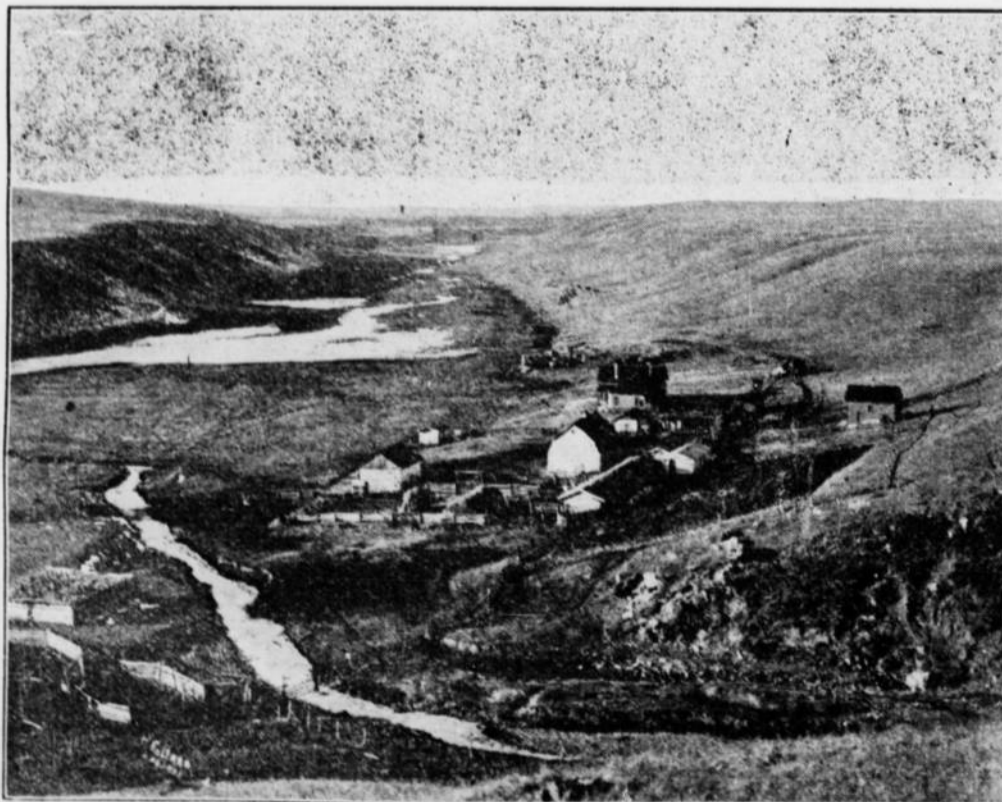
Can we now say that confidence has not been shaken?

Again, the withdrawal of their rights was an invitation to the native-born citizens to regard their foreign-born neighbors as set apart and not to be trusted. This invitation was promptly taken advantage of in many localities by natural-born trouble makers, who made and grasped numberless opportunities to harass the foreign-born and to stir up ill-will in a mixed community.

The wrong inflicted on the foreign-born was one that a British-born would not have accepted in another country without the strongest protest, for it is contrary to the principles of development in British institutions to narrow or limit the franchise.

Citizenship and Service

The act that withdrew the franchise held the persons thus disqualified exempt from combatant military and naval service, which exemption was an act of injustice to the parties affected



These are the days when cattle cover great distances. An Alberta Ranch in Springtime.

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Co-operative Beef Rings

THE problem of supplying fresh meat is always a vexing one in the summer time on farms situated at a distance from town. In the past, salt or brine-cured meat has been the principal article of meat diet, varied with an occasional slab of fresh cow from the local butcher. The growth of the co-operative spirit amongst our farmers favors the beef-ring method of overcoming this trouble.

Many rings have been operating successfully for years, and the next few summers will, undoubtedly, see an extended application of this effective plan of giving the farmer a summer meat ration as good as can be procured anywhere.

The plan in general is for 20 farmers to form an association. In each one of 20 successive weeks, each member in turn furnishes one animal. Twenty is a very convenient number, as a carcass can be readily cut into 20 roasts, 20 boiling pieces and 20 steaks. In each week each member would have one each of these cuts. One member is appointed butcher, and for a stated fee, slaughters, divides the carcass and keeps the butcher's record so that in a season each member receives in rotation cuts from every part of the animal. A 20-member ring would operate for 20 weeks, usually beginning with the hot weather of May 1-15 and continuing through the harvest to September 15-30, when the meat is most needed on account of extra harvest help.

For a 20-member ring the animals supplied should dress between 400 and 600 pounds, or a live weight of not over 1,000 pounds. This would give each family from 20 to 30 pounds of beef in a week. An exceptionally large household could take two shares and supply two animals.

Organization

Organization of beef rings should take place in the winter or spring so that members have plenty of time in which to purchase and fit the animals which represent their respective contributions. This usually devolves upon one of two leading spirits who have to call a meeting and draw up a set of rules under which to operate. At each annual meeting a price should be set, based on the dressed weight of cattle supplied. Each member is then credited at that price with the weight of the animal he supplies and charged at the same price for all meat which he receives, settlement being usually made from the butcher's accounts at the close of the season. Some rings demand that all animals supplied up to the second week in June be stall-fed. If that provision is exacted, members furnishing animals thus fitted should be granted a higher rate because of the extra cost of production. A premium of from two to three cents would be fair, depending upon the cost of feeds.

The animal to be slaughtered should be delivered to the butcher 12 hours before slaughtering, and should receive no food for 24 hours before the time set for killing, although they may be allowed water in unlimited quantity. A popular practice is to kill on Friday evening, leave the beef hanging over night to cool, cut the carcass up Saturday morning and roasts will thereby be available for Sunday dinner. To facilitate delivery, three or four farmers living in one direction could call for and deliver meat in turn.

The financial outlay involved in the operation of a beef ring is very small. The butcher usually acts as the secretary and does not draw an extra fee for his clerical services. A small initial fee is usually contributed by each member, funds raised in this manner being applied to the purchase of a derrick, meat-saw, hooks, etc. The butcher's accounts may all be kept on one sheet, 20 vertical columns representing 20 weeks and a similar number of horizontal columns representing members. The totals at the foot of the former give the credits for members for meat supplied, the totals at right hand gives debit for meat furnished. To simplify matters members may be given numbers in the same order as that in which they supply animals.

A Plan for Supplying Fresh Beef for the Farm Kitchen throughout the Hot Weather

At the first annual meeting a constitution should be adopted. The following is a suggestion:

Constitution of Beef Ring

1. This association shall be known as the Association, and shall consist of 20 members, whose object shall be to furnish each member with his portion of fresh beef weekly during the specified season.

2. That officers shall consist of a president, secretary and treasurer, whose duties shall be such as usually pertain to such offices; also, a managing committee of three members, whose duties shall be to provide a suitable place for slaughtering, settle all difference in

for the purpose of closing up the business of the current year, enrollment of members, election of officers, making arrangements for succeeding year's operations, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, notice of which shall be given each member by the society.

Suggested By-laws for a Beef Ring

1. At the annual meeting a person qualified for the position shall be appointed butcher, and upon him the following duties shall devolve:

(a) He shall examine all animals supplied by members, and may reject any animal which, in his opinion, does

member at the time when his animal is delivered to the butcher.

3. Each member shall furnish an animal for slaughter in his turn as determined by lot, or otherwise arranged, at the annual meeting.

4. Animals supplied for slaughter shall be such as will dress between 400 and 600 pounds and shall not be more than three years old in the case of females or four years old in the case of steers. Bulls shall not be accepted nor cows giving milk.

5. Each member shall deliver his animal at the place of slaughter at or before 9 a.m. on the day appointed for slaughter.

6. The member furnishing an animal shall be entitled to and receive the rough tallow, head, heart and liver of the same.

7. The season's operations shall commence in the week in May, and shall extend over weeks. Each week an animal shall be slaughtered on evening, and members shall come to the butcher for their meat before o'clock on the following morning.

8. All animals supplied up to the end of the second week in June shall be stall fed, and meat from these shall be valued, for purposes of settlement, at cents per pound. The meat from all other animals supplied shall be valued at cents per pound.

9. Each member shall leave with the butcher each week a bag plainly marked with the member's name; upon cutting up the carcass the butcher shall place each member's portion in his respective bag.

10. All accounts with the ring shall be settled at the annual meeting. Otherwise interest at per cent. per annum will be charged from that date until the date of payment.

11. No member shall have the privilege of withdrawing from the ring without the consent of the majority of the members, and in no case will a member be allowed to withdraw until his account with the ring is settled in full.

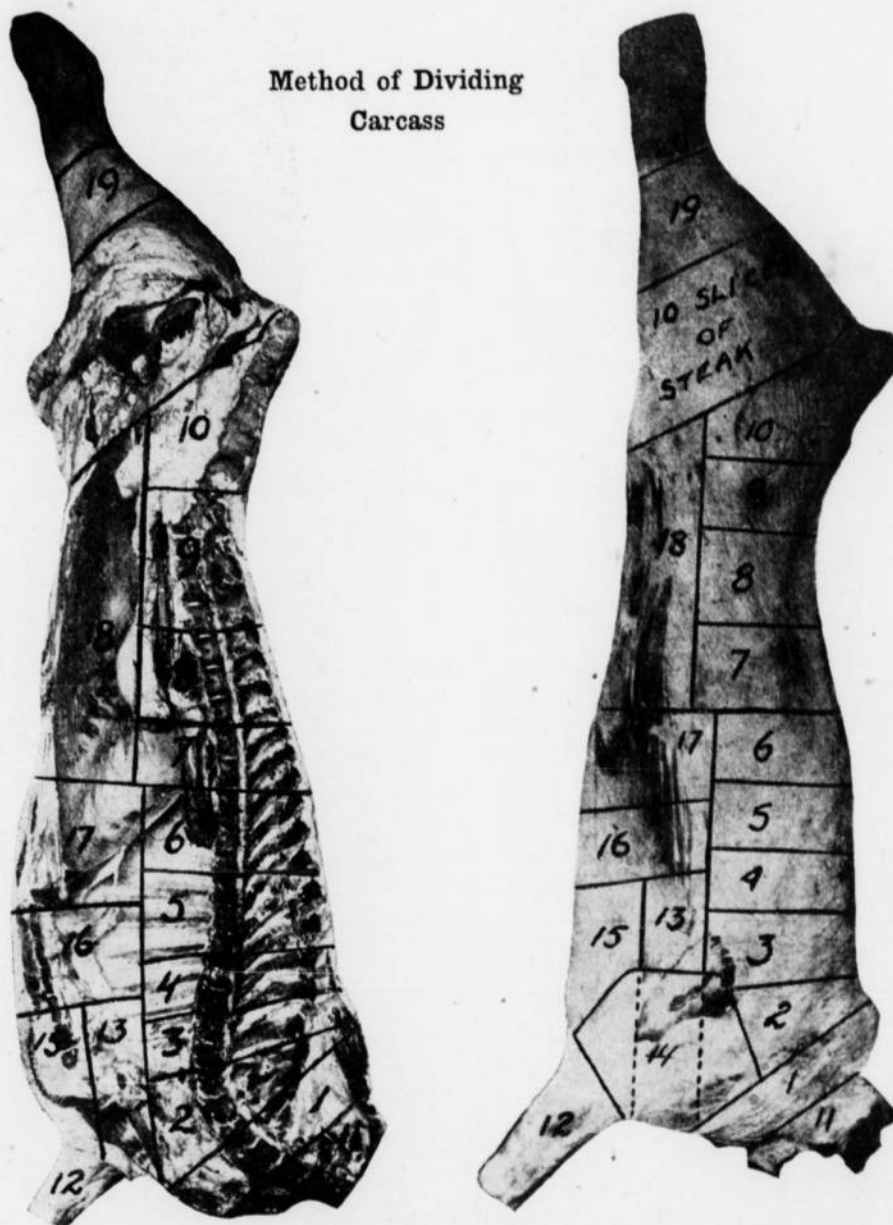
Dividing the Carcass

The accompanying illustration shows a satisfactory method of dividing one side of the carcass, the other side to be divided in exactly the same manner. It will be noted that each side furnishes 21 cuts. The large rump cuts are each divided into ten steaks, each member receiving one steak a week. Ten of the other pieces from each side are suitable for roasts, while the ten cheaper cuts make boiling pieces. This allows from the whole carcass for one roast, one boil and one steak for each member each week. For the first week the following division is very satisfactory:

	Roast	Boil
First member	1	13
Second member	2	14
Third member	3	19
Fourth member	4	16
Fifth member	5	17
Sixth member	6	18
Seventh member	7	15
Eighth member	8	12
Ninth member	9	20
Tenth member	10	11

The same division would be maintained in succeeding weeks excepting that in the second week No. 2 would have the cuts which No. 1 had the preceding week, other members likewise moving one up on the roster. This would progress in this manner till ten weeks had elapsed, by which time half the members had finished the half carcass when the whole proceedings would be repeated for the remaining ten weeks.

It is possible to operate a beef ring successfully without an ice house if the meat is all consumed within a week of killing. As beef rings become well established the advisability of refrigerating accommodation becomes more apparent. With proper storage the quality and flavor of the beef can be greatly improved by keeping it for from five days to two weeks, for meat that has hung for this length of time at a temperature of 35 degrees to 40 degrees is invariably of a better quality and flavor than freshly-killed stuff.



Prize Beef from Brandon Show.
—Courtesy of Gordon, Ironsides & Fares.

regard to weight and quality of animals furnished, and the general oversight of the work, and any vacancy occurring in any office shall be filled by a vote of a majority of members present at a meeting appointed by the society, as hereinafter provided.

3. The officers shall continue in office for the period of one year, unless otherwise determined by a majority of said society.

4. The president and secretary shall be and are hereby empowered to convene all meetings considered necessary by them, and any special meeting at the request of any five members, given in writing.

5. Seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

6. All persons becoming members of this society shall subscribe to the articles of this constitution, and will be governed thereby.

7. The annual meeting shall be held at a place and on a day agreed upon,

not conform with the regulations of the ring, or is unsuited for the purpose, but such rejection shall be subject to an appeal to the officers of the ring.

(b) He shall slaughter the animals supplied at the time appointed, and shall weigh the carcass when dressed and credit the member supplying the animal with the weight.

(c) He shall divide the carcass among the members, according to the plan adopted, giving each member as nearly as he can judge an equal portion and keep strict account of the amount furnished each member.

(d) At the end of each season he shall furnish to the secretary-treasurer, at least three weeks previous to the annual meeting, a statement in detail, showing the amount of meat received from and delivered to each member.

2. For his services the butcher shall receive the hide of each animal slaughtered and the sum of dollars, which sum shall be paid to him by each

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Abraham Lincoln

A Man with Tremendous Influence on the Moral and Political Life of his Own and Succeeding Age—By W. D. Lamb

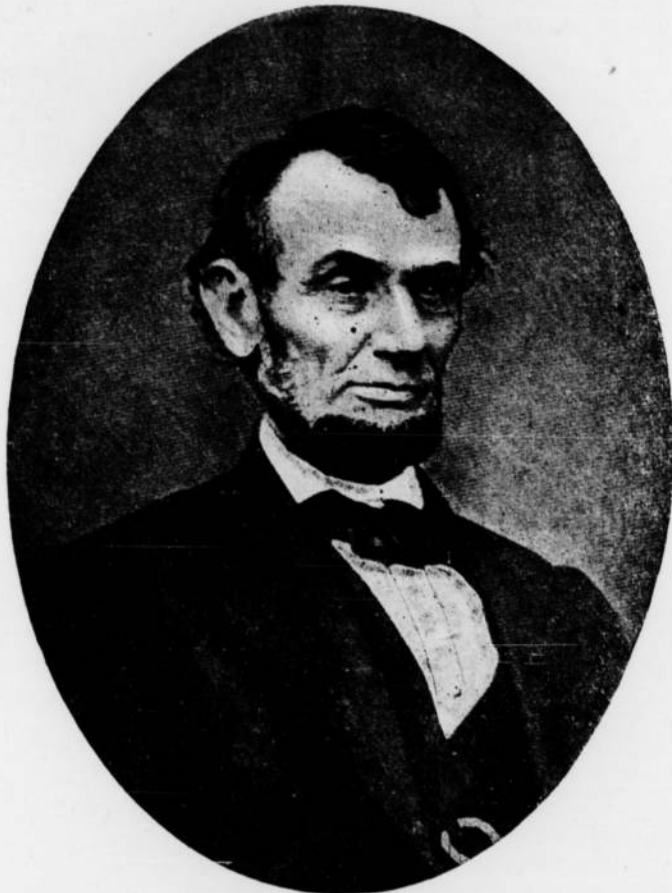
IT will be 55 years in April since the bullet of an assassin killed President Lincoln, and the story of this man is one that "never grows old, and never wearies and never grows cold, but is brighter and sweeter each time it is told, no matter what tongue it is told in." Many, even at this day, can't read about Lincoln without those emotions that cause tears to fill the eyes and blur the page while reading. Eulogies of Washington generally close with the words: "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his

ing at his bedside as he breathed his last, remarked, "Now he belongs to the ages," and the latest Lincoln story is entitled, "The Man for the Ages." The world is fast recognizing the absolute truth in both expressions.

How few speeches or sermons are delivered without some quotation from, or reference to this man? Who has not heard the following of his sayings:

"Government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

"Be sure you are right, and then go ahead."



Abraham Lincoln.

countrymen." Today, that proud position is Lincoln's, as much as Washington's—possibly more so? At any rate the sayings and the teachings of a Lincoln are having an influence on the people everywhere, unequalled by any other man of any age in the world's history. That is saying a great deal. But every day facts and occurrences amply support the assertion. With millions the very fact that "Lincoln said so-and-so," is accepted as gospel. Who can estimate the influence of such a man on the public opinion of the world? The protected manufacturers' interest have sent out hundreds of thousands of cards on which is a quotation from Lincoln as authority for their side of the tariff controversy, but the quotation referred to begins with the acknowledgment, "I do not know much about the tariff, but . . ."

Many claim that he was not a Christian, and produce a volume of evidence to support their assertions. On the other hand, who has not heard sermons in which he was referred to as a most devout Christian?

Influence Felt Today

Who has not heard temperance speakers and advocates of women's political rights quote from Lincoln as from a text book? Today, the workers throughout the world are quoting his speeches on labor, and the rights of labor; on capital and the rights of capital, and the relation of each to the other? Those who see property and property rights in danger are quoting Lincoln as authority on property rights. Those who are pressing for the recognition of human rights are quoting him in support of their claims. He elucidated the great and durable questions of his age, of this age, and of future ages. Of questions that would not down, that would not settle till they were settled right, and settle so as to stay settled for all time to come.

His secretary of war, Stanton, stand-

"You can fool all the people some time, and some people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time."

"I believe in the man, and in the dollar, but I believe in the man before the dollar."

"Stand with those who stand right, stand with them as long as they stand right, but part with them when they go wrong."

"Politicians, as a class, have interests aside from the interests of the masses of the people. To say the most of them, they are at least one long step removed from honest men."

"To establish justice among people and thus promote human welfare, is the highest aim of any good government."

"Every person has the 'right' to put into his own mouth the bread that his own hands have earned, and the government is entrusted with the solemn duty of preserving to each that right so far as it is humanly possible."

"Let us have faith that Right makes Might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."

Someone has said that "he was the only man ever entrusted with almost absolute power, and yet he never abused that power, except on the side of mercy." Could a nobler tribute be paid to mortal? And did he not richly deserve that tribute? How he loved to see the tears of joy trickle down the cheeks of mothers whose sons he pardoned, and rescued from the sentence of the court martial, even against the protests of his officers and others of his official family. How he longed to pardon. On the base of the statue to his memory in New York are those memorable words of his: "With malice toward none but with charity for all."

Factor in Freeing of Country

If Washington was the father of his country, it is certain that Lincoln was

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the savior of the union. What the former created the latter preserved for posterity—a federal union and a people's form of government. He did what no other man before him, or since his day has done, or could do. To what other man was it given to free four million people in bondage with the stroke of a pen, and at the same time to save his country from disunion, discord, and disagreement? To add brightness to the sun would be as impossible as to add to the halo of glory that must for ever surround the head of Lincoln.

Contemplating such an historical character one naturally asks: "Who was his father? Who was his mother? Had he a sister? Had he a brother?" His parents were Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, born during the revolutionary period, in that part of Kentucky just being opened up by settlers from Virginia, moving westward. They were thoroughly imbued with the doctrines of the Rights of Man, as taught and proclaimed by Thomas Jefferson, and Thomas Paine. In fact their neighbors used to say: "Tom's and Nancy's heads are just steeped with such notions." It was Jefferson who embodied and forever embalmed the idea of "human rights" in the Declaration of Independence, thus:

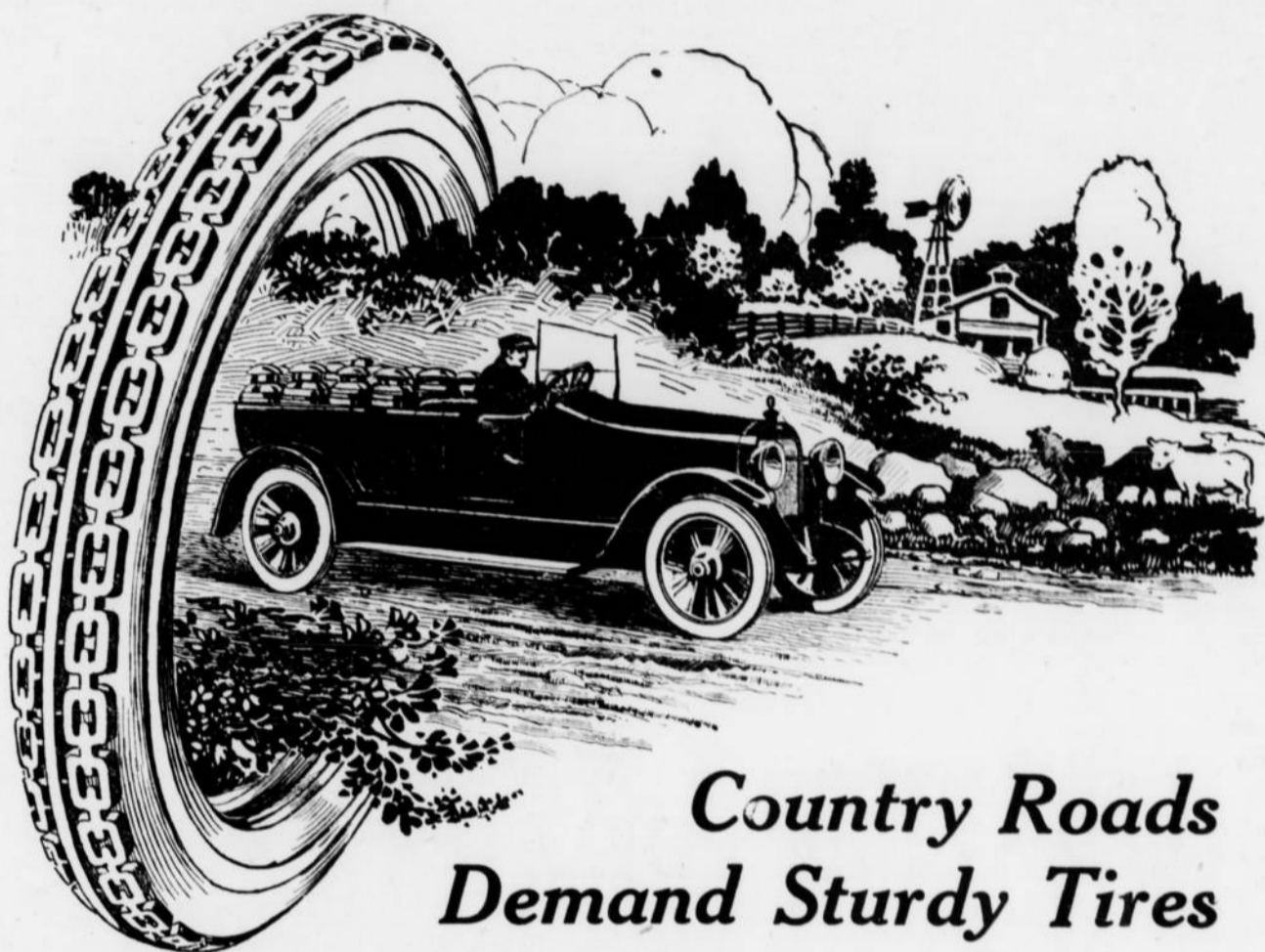
"We hold these truths to be self evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and among these rights are the rights to life, to liberty, and to the pursuits of happiness; and to secure these rights governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

So, is it any surprise, that the child, hearing his parents and neighbors argue and discuss about such subjects, would make "human rights" the burden of his speeches in his maturer years? Kentucky was a slave state so is it any wonder that Tom and Nancy, with their young hopefuls, Sarah and Abe, pulled stakes and moved to the territory of Indiana, soon to enter the union as a free state, the people acclaiming, when they heard she had entered the union without slavery: "She's free, she's free! She's come in free!" Any wonder he couldn't remember the time when he didn't hate slavery.

Home Influences

His father, Thomas, never had any schooling, and so had never learned to read or write, but his mother, Nancy, could not only read and write, but was one of the best-read and best-informed women of the district. She was not only talented but cultured as well. She taught her son Abe to read and write at a very early age. She read to him, told him stories and awakened in him his latent desire for knowledge. He eagerly listened to the conversations between his parents and visiting neighbors; or the visiting itinerant preachers who generally put up at Tom Lincoln's. The Rev. Jesse Head, a Baptist minister who married Tom and Nancy, used to often find hospitality and a welcome at the Lincoln's. He was a red-hot Abolitionist and never tired of discussing the "Rights of Man," "Human Liberty," "Freedom," and all such kindred subjects. So the son imbibed such sentiments almost at his mother's breast. In later years he used to say: "All I am my mother made me." How true, we can now see, in more ways than one. It was the parents' and home influences of those early years that inspired his confession of faith made in old Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on his way to Washington, to take up his duties as President in 1861. Here are his words:

"I am filled with deep emotion at finding myself in this place, where are gathered together the wisdom, the courage, the patriotism, the devotion to principle from which sprang the institutions under which we live. You have kindly suggested to me that in my hands is the task of restoring peace to our distracted country. I can say in reply, Sir, that all the political sentiments I entertain have been drawn, so far as I have been able to draw them, from the sentiments which originated in and were given to the world from this hall. I have never had a feeling, politically, that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence. I have often pondered over



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the dangers and hardships incurred and endured by the men who drafted and adopted that Declaration; and by the soldiers and officers of the army who achieved that independence. It was not the mere matter of separation from the mother country that kept this confederacy so long together, but that sentiment in the Declaration that gavel liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but hope to the world for all future time; the hope that in due time the weights might be lifted from the shoulders of all men. Now my countrymen, can this government be saved on that basis? If it can I will be one of the happiest of men if I can help to save it. But if it can't be saved on that basis the result will be truly awful. If it can't be saved on this basis I would rather be assassinated on this spot than to surrender it. Now, as this is an unprepared speech I may have said something indiscreet. But I have said nothing but what I am prepared to live by, and, if it be the pleasure of Almighty God, to die by."

Such was the noble aim and high resolve of the man soon to be inaugurated President, when several of the southern states had already passed ordinances of secession and set up a government of their own, with slavery as its chief corner-stone.

Devotion to his Country

Little did the people realize what kind of a man he was. In the West he was known but not appreciated, or really understood. He understood the people far better than they understood him. In the South he was hated and ridiculed. In the East he was looked upon as ignorant, uncultivated, and low-born. Little did they dream that, years before, when a young man he had closed one of his public addresses with these words earnestly uttered: "If ever I feel the soul within me elevate and expand to those dimensions not wholly unworthy of its Almighty Architect, it is when I see the cause of my country deserted by all others, and I, standing alone, hurling defiance at her victorious oppressors. Here, before high Heaven, and in the face of the world, without contemplating consequences to myself, I swear eternal fealty to that just cause, as I deem it, of the land of my life, my liberty, and my love."

The "just cause" to which he referred was the equality of all men, as enunciated in the Declaration of Independence.

Such was Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth president of the United States. Born in the wilds of Kentucky, having had less than a year's schooling and that of the rudest kind, by times a farm laborer, ferryman, flat-boatman, store clerk, country merchant, postmaster, legislator, land surveyor, lawyer, congressman, a defeated candidate for senator from Illinois, and finally, President, and the greatest figure of the greatest Civil War the world had ever known; he grows bigger, wiser, and more majestic in the public mind as the years roll by.

On the stage, with the world as a theatre, he was the greatest actor, and his acting brought more good to more people than any single human act had ever effected before or since. He had to apologize for being kinder than his fellows. So, is it any wonder that he is considered the greatest human in all history, the gentlest memory of our world? Any surprise that fathers point to him as a model for their ambitious sons? How well he succeeded in the self-confessed ambition of his early years "to be esteemed of his fellow men, and to render himself worthy of that esteem." How well the words of the poet Tennyson describe his character and career:

Divinely gifted man,
Whose life in low estate began,
And on a simple village green,
He bursts his birth's invidious bar;
He grasps the skirts of happy chance,
He grapples with his soil star.
He breast the blows of circumstance.

He makes by force his virtues know,
And lives to clutch the golden keys,
To shape the whispers of a throne,
And mould a mighty State's decrees.

And, going on from high to higher,
Becomes on Fortune's sunny slope,
The pillar of a Nation's hope,
The centre of a world's desire.

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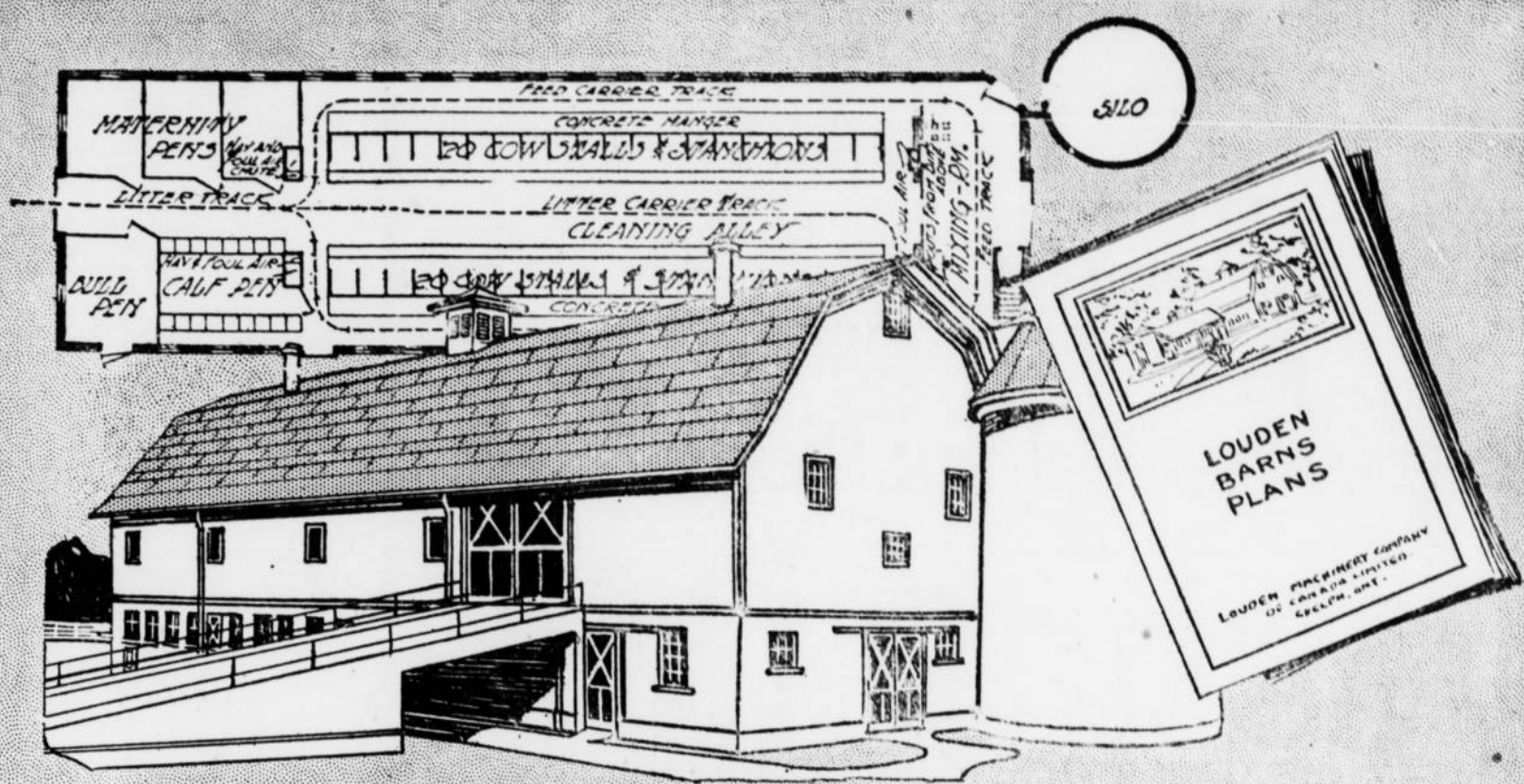
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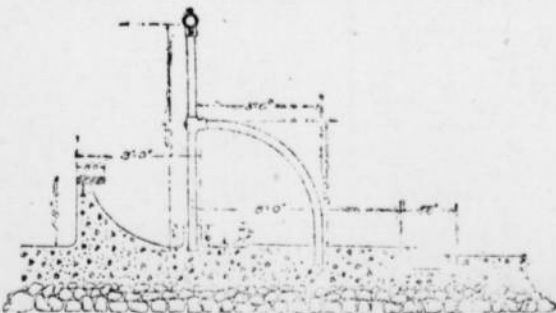
LIKE many other farmers, dairymen and stockmen, you are going to build a new modern barn or remodel the old one.

If you go to a regular architect and have him draw up plans for you, it will cost you a lot of money. And a regular architect has very little, if any, experience in planning barns and is unqualified to give you the best advice on the construction of a modern barn. If you make the plans yourself you will make some technical mistakes that will prove costly.

It was to save money for farmers and to help them build more satisfactory barns that the Louden Architectural Department was organized.

This Department is in charge of an architect who specializes on planning barns. He has planned so many Canadian barns that he knows just the kind that are most suitable to Canadian farming conditions and Canadian weather. His advice would be worth scores of dollars to you.

Tell him what kind of stock you want to house, the number of animals, and your ideas of what would best suit you, and if possible, if you are remodelling, send a rough sketch of your old barn, showing location of windows, doors, supporting beams and columns, etc., and indicate the roadway, the well, the south side of the barn, and the location of your house.



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If you are not quite ready to go into particulars, send for our Barn Plan Book. Send for it anyway. We will mail it FREE to those who fill in and send the coupon.

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Besides barn plans, it is a regular encyclopaedia of information on the values of different kinds of building materials. It deals with ventilation, drainage, and lighting. The chapter on the mixing and laying of concrete is worth many dollars to the man who is going to build a modern barn. But we cannot tell you about this big barn plan book here, so send for it and see for yourself.

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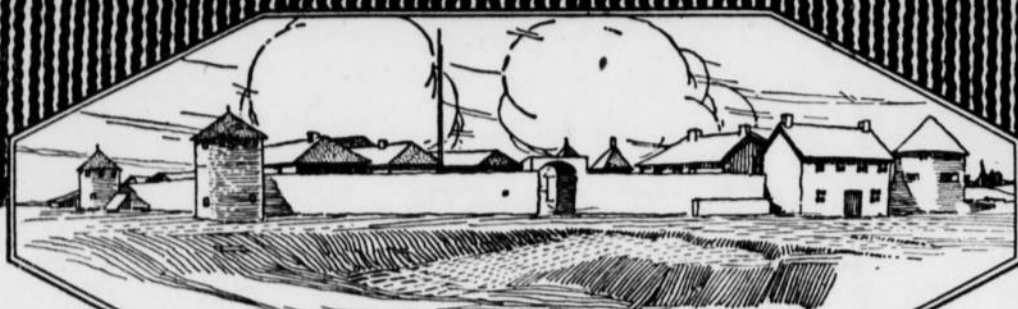
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Reaching Across Canada

Continued from Page 7

electorate rather than to create a political party. But the demand from the people who in reality had evolved the main planks of the platform from year to year for more than 15 years, was irresistible. The delegates at their annual conventions in 1919 with united voice declared that they had waited long enough upon the two old parties to give them needed reforms. If the measures advocated in the Farmers' Platform were to be realized at all, it was felt that steps must be taken to launch a new party which would be free from old centralized autocratic influences, and whose elected representatives in parliament would stand uncompromisingly by the New National Policy. The resignation of Hon. T. A. Crerar from the Union government gave an added stimulus both to the Farmers' Platform and to the political movement arising out of it. Twelve members of parliament, all from the West, followed Mr. Crerar in taking an independent attitude both toward the government and the opposition in parliament, and this group openly avowed its support of the platform issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

During the summer of 1919 political activities in all three prairie provinces were keen. Under the auspices of their provincial associations, the organized farmers held conventions in nearly every federal district, and deliberately set up machinery to carry on their part in the next general election. In Ontario, during the summer months, the farmers were busily engaged waging their successful campaign in the provincial political field. But notwithstanding that fact, the United Farmers of Ontario were able to elect Mr. Kennedy in Stormont-Glenagarry and Mr. Halbert in North Ontario, to the Dominion parliament, in the federal by-elections of last autumn. At the same time, in Assiniboia, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers elected Mr. Gould, and in Carleton, the United Farmers of New Brunswick elected Mr. Caldwell. These four victories in behalf of the New National Policy on which all four candidates fought their elections, gave still more importance to the independent group in the House of Commons, now increased to 16. The next event promises to be a general election, and it remains to be seen how far the New National Policy advocated in the Farmers' Platform can influence the whole Canadian electorate. In the meantime, organization and educational work to promote and consolidate opinion behind the New National Policy are gradually enveloping five provinces, and radiating an influence over the other four.

A word should be said as to the intent of the organized farmers in connection with their platform. In the first place, the opinion has been strongly held by the leaders of the farmers' movement for years that Canada's basic industry, agriculture, has not been justly dealt with in the federal legislation of this country during the past four decades. In 1916, when the first Farmers' Platform was drafted, it was designed with that conviction. It was designed also in the belief that such a policy as that advocated by the Canadian Council of Agriculture would place the country on an economic, political and social basis that would be in the interest not only of farmers, but of the citizens of Canada generally. The members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture realize then, as they do now, that the wage-earners, artisans, professional men, and tradespeople are affected equally with the agricultural classes by the fiscal system which prevails in Canada, and they are just as much involved as the farmer in economic and social reforms. Because the organized farmers have initiated and promoted a federal program of reform which they believe will benefit the Dominion as a whole, they have been accused of endeavoring to create class conflict, and to gain selfish ends through class legislation. Such a charge is entirely wrong and unjust, as the most cursory glance at the text of the Farmers' Platform will prove.

Commercial Activities

In addition to promoting an interest in progressive legislation through its educational work, the Canadian Council



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Winnipeg, Manitoba

Sarnia, Ontario



of Agriculture also endeavors to attend to the farmers' commercial and material interests wherever they are affected by developments within the Dominion field of legislation, or wherever by co-operating with other organizations or agencies agricultural conditions may be improved.

A worthy development in the relationship of the Canadian Council of Agriculture with the interests of the country at large occurred in March 7, 8 and 9, in the year 1916. In the previous November a proposal was made to establish "a joint committee of commerce and agriculture," to be composed of representatives of the business interests of the western provinces and representatives of the organized farmers' associations. The object of the organization, expressed in broad terms, was to bring the western farming and business interests together from time to time to discuss problems affecting their mutual welfare, "in order that in matters where an agreement of opinion is reached, joint action might be taken to further a solution." It was arranged to limit the total representation on the committee to 40, 20 from each side. The first meeting of the committee was held in Winnipeg in March, 1916, and the number of representatives was then increased to 50, or 25 from each side. The discussion centred mainly around the subjects of mortgage loans and banking credits, and largely as a result of the better understanding which developed out of the first conference, several beneficial changes were made by the banks in their system of dealing with the western farmers.

Upon the outbreak of the war, and particularly after the federal government took action in controlling the prices of foodstuffs, the Canadian Council of Agriculture occupied a very important position. It was called upon to deliberate in such important matters as the fixing of the price of wheat and the disposition of supplies of flour and grain to the allied countries overseas. It is safe to say that in the fixing of wheat prices at a reasonable level, the influence of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was responsible for securing a greater return to the farmer than he would have received if that influence had been absent in the negotiations with the government. In amendments to the Grain Act, in the case of the livestock contract with the railways before the board of railway commissioners, in protesting against the regulations of the board of commerce, and in dealing with freight rate cases before the railway board, the different committees of the Canadian Council of Agriculture have served the interests of the farmer well.

The future of the Canadian Council of Agriculture is as broad and certain as that of the country itself. Its aim is to represent thoroughly established farmers' organizations in every province of the Dominion. At the present time the prairie agriculture provinces, Ontario and New Brunswick are included in this central organization, which now represent over 150,000 farmers. The farmers of British Columbia, who organized themselves into an association in 1917, have approached the Council of Agriculture for membership. The farmers of New Brunswick have just become affiliated and have yet to attend their first meeting of the council. Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have still to affiliate themselves, and before long it is hoped that from the Atlantic to the Pacific one strong chain of agricultural organizations will be bound together through the influence of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

McNutt Supported Amendment

The fact that Thomas McNutt, M.P. for Salteoats, was not recorded as voting with the other cross-benchers in favor of the amendment calling for an early general election, has caused some misapprehension among his constituents. As Hansard shows, Mr. McNutt spoke in favor of the amendment, and he was only prevented from voting for it by sickness which kept him from the House when the vote was taken. Hansard, however, shows that Mr. McNutt was "paired" for the amendment, so that although unable to be present and vote, he went on record in favor of the amendment.

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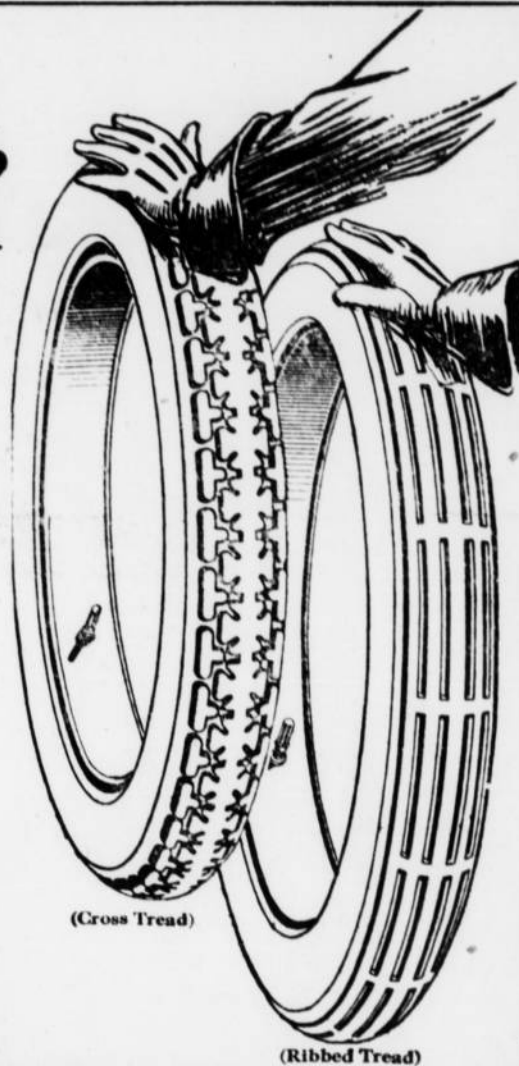
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is not an experiment. It has been fully tested out and is vouched for by reliable people in Western Canada. An early frost will not kill the plant nor prevent it from bearing fruit later on in the season. Thus you see it is the ideal strawberry plant for producing under Western Canadian weather conditions.

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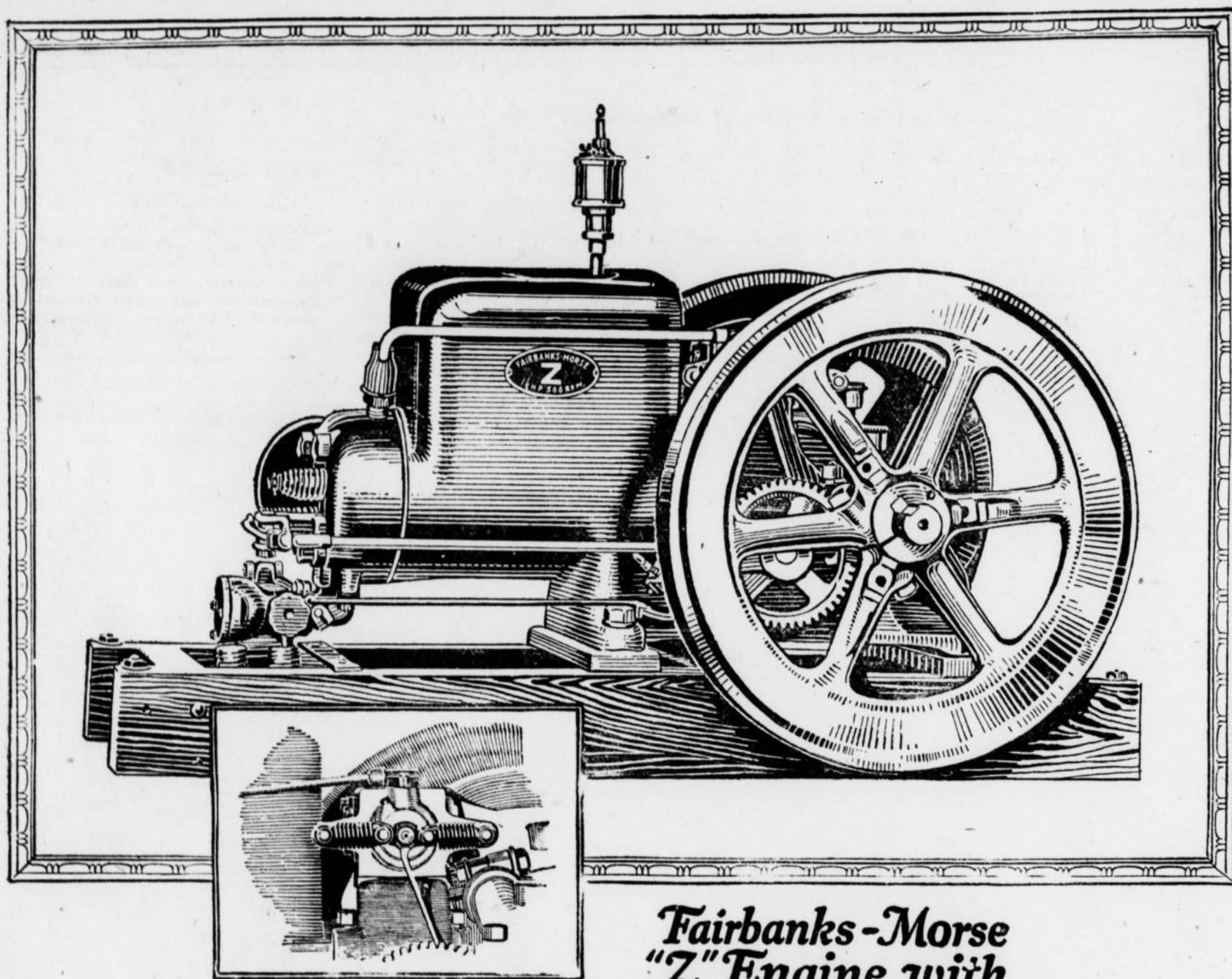
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Flour Milling in Canada

Showing Extent of Industry and Value of Products—By
Thomas M. Fraser

THE extent of the flour milling industry in Canada is well set forth in figures just issued by the bureau of statistics. Those figures show that there are 1,183 flour mills in the whole of Canada, divided up among the different provinces as follows: Alberta, 53; British Columbia, 5; Manitoba, 46; New Brunswick, 52; Nova Scotia, 37; Ontario, 622; Prince Edward Island, 27; Quebec, 284; Saskatchewan, 57.

Although the prairie provinces now produce 90 per cent. of all the wheat grown in the Dominion, they are still far from being the centre of the milling industry. Of the total 1,187 mills, only 161 are located west of the Great Lakes. Some of the western mills, however, are among the largest units of the Dominion, which makes their milling capacity greater than the number of mills might indicate. Over 50 per cent. of the mills are located in Ontario.

The total capital invested in the mills was \$78,144,461, divided as follows: land buildings and fixtures, \$25,845,826; machinery and tools, \$14,620,318; materials in hand, stocks in process, etc., \$22,606,266 cash, trading and operating accounts and bills receivable, \$15,072,051. The number of employees was 365; the wages and salaries paid being \$7,525,070 for the year.

The value of the materials used during the year was \$218,237,250, classified as follows: wheat, \$174,454,518; oats, \$18,738,514; corn, \$3,883,987; barley, \$3,118,845; other and mixed grains, \$15,987,986; materials for containers, \$1,853,000.

The quantity and value of each class of product at the point of production, including merchant and custom grinding, was as follows:

Kind	Quantity	Value
Wheat flour, white.....bbls.	20,201,813	\$187,730,229
Wheat flour, Graham.....bbls.	87,432	821,992
Oatmeal and rolled oats.....bbls.	1,437,540	12,663,709
Cornmeal.....bbls.	183,495	1,465,249
Corn flour, bbls.	91,544	923,721
Rye flour.....bbls.	57,423	451,437
Buckwheat flour, lbs.	9,364,843	669,052
Barley meal, lbs.	5,470,783	220,019
Barley, pot and pearl.....lbs.	5,210,848	265,229
Peameal.....lbs.	706,264	38,580
Hominy.....lbs.	4,771,168	215,548
Grist.....lbs.	433,200	19,546
Feed, chopped, tons	1,517,994	28,819,643
Meal, tons	709,602	23,935,169
Cereal foods (value only).....		1,815,151
All other products (value only).....		1,414,124
Construction and repair work		425,673
Total value.....		\$261,915,071

The total cost value at the mills of all materials used in the industry and the selling value at the mill of the different products by provinces, are as follows:

Province	Cost of Materials	Value of Products
Alberta.....	\$18,795,504	\$23,078,613
British Columbia.....	1,030,047	1,281,957
Manitoba.....	26,713,977	31,855,937
New Brunswick.....	1,302,207	1,704,180
Nova Scotia.....	576,141	808,372
Ontario.....	119,225,883	142,522,816
P. E. I.	376,750	464,927
Quebec.....	35,033,939	42,415,439
Saskatchewan.....	15,182,802	17,782,830
Total.....		\$261,915,071

The trade returns for the years 1915 and 1919, show that the export trade in grain products has increased in value four-fold during the past five years.

	1915	1919
Wheat.....	\$946,331	\$1,592,212
Cornmeal.....	9,549	65,281
Oatmeal.....	4,141	1,687,214
Rye flour.....	287,844	4,032,567
Wheat flour.....	24,610,946	99,931,659
Other meal.....	1,616	24,969
Total.....	\$25,860,427	\$107,359,185

The British Empire is by far Canada's best customer for grain products. In 1915, of the total exports of grain products amounting to \$25,860,425, the British Empire took \$22,410,603. In 1919 the Empire took \$70,214,272 worth

out of a total of \$107,359,185. In 1915 the exports to the United Kingdom were \$16,230,514; in 1919 there were \$58,786,599. France stood second among Canada's customers for grain products, the exports to that country last year amounting to \$31,392,562. The British West Indies came third with \$6,217,858; Newfoundland fourth, with \$3,126,114; and the United States fifth, with \$1,758,718.

A remarkable feature of the above figures is the increase in exports of malt, oatmeal and wheat flour; perhaps the most striking increase being that in malt. The greater part of this was sent to Cuba, and it, no doubt, reflects the coming of prohibition in the United States.

SOW SIMMERS' SEEDS

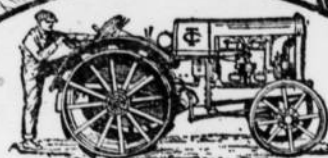
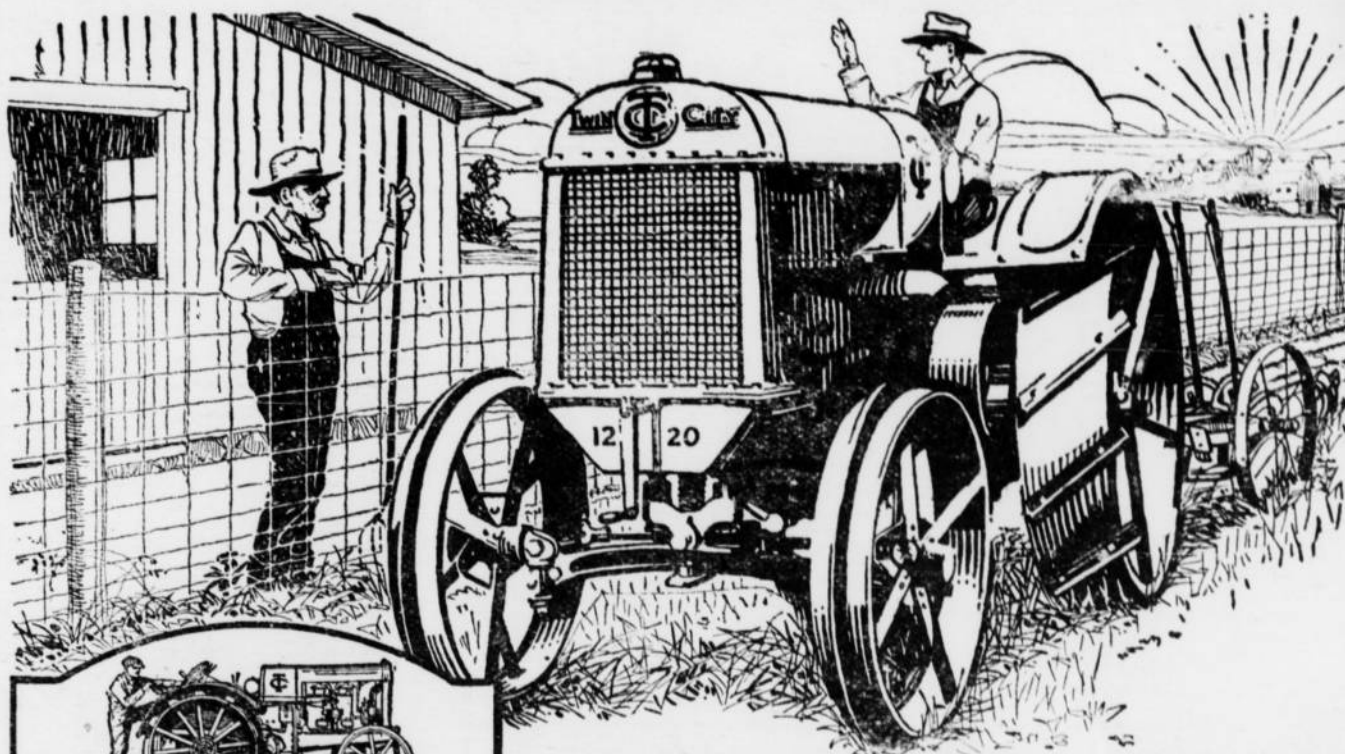


Successful Since 1856

It is easy to make claims for seeds—it is another thing to be able to substantiate them. We are emphatically able to make our claims good because our record for "seeds that grow" has gone unbroken for 64 years. For seeds, bulbs, plants of all kinds, trust Simmers' goods. **THEY GROW!**

Write for our handsome new 1920 Catalogue today.

J. A. Simmers Limited, Toronto



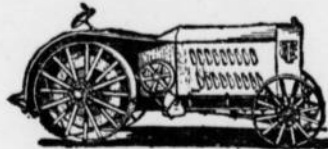
Twin City 12-20 Tractor



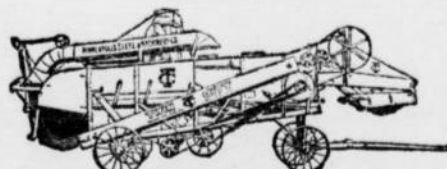
Twin City 60-90



Twin City 25-45



Twin City 16-30 Tractor



The All-Steel Twin City Threshers
22-42; 28-48; 36-60

"Just as good as last year Dad"

THE farmer who bought a Twin City 12-20 last year is sure of one thing—that it will do just as good work this year.

So much surplus power, surplus strength and surplus toughness are built into this tractor, that a year's hard service leaves hardly a trace.

In fact, Twin City engineers built the 12-20 to outlast any farmer's expectation. Nothing that would make it last longer has been left out.

Think of the extra years of service and constant dependability assured by such features as these:

Sixteen valve-in-head kerosene engine means perfect fuel combustion and great power; removable cylinder head and cylinder walls mean simplicity in making adjustments; counterbalanced crankshaft means reduced vibration and long life; transmission is mounted on Hyatt roller bearings and drives direct on both forward speeds; gears drop forged, steel cut and case hardened, running in a dust-proof bath of oil.

Write us today for the full details of this remarkable tractor. Also ask about all-steel Twin City Threshers.

Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co. of Canada Ltd.

Head Office: 923 Logan Ave. West, Winnipeg, Man.

Branches: Regina, Sask., Calgary, Alta.

Factories: Minneapolis, U.S.A.

Export Office: 154 Nassau Street, New York City.

TWIN CITY

12-20 Kerosene Tractor with 16-valve engine

Three Important Features

to be sought in an Investment are security, fair yield, and a convenient method of collecting interest. Canadian Government and Municipal Bonds possess these three qualities. The security is of the highest grade, coupons are promptly cashed and the yield ranges from 5.40 per cent. to 7 per cent.

Details of our offerings will be mailed upon request

Wood, Gundy & Company

[Canadian Pacific Railway Building

Toronto
Montreal

Saskatoon

New York
London, Eng.



Banking Facilities To Meet Your Every Requirement

OUR Banking facilities are complete and comprehensive and we invite you to make full use of our services, at the same time assuring you of our best attention to your banking requirements.

You can discuss your own particular requirements with the Manager of our nearest Branch.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS AT ALL BRANCHES
Winnipeg Branch—426 Main St., near Portage. P. J. M. WOOD, Manager

Teach the Children to Save

Habits are acquired early in life. Children, who are taught the value of money and the habit of saving, grow up into good business men and capable women.

The easiest way to teach children to save, is to start a Savings Account for each child (\$1.00 each is sufficient). After a child has saved another dollar to make an additional deposit, he or she will have a better appreciation of just what a dollar stands for, and how much work and self-denial it represents.



THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.

With its 36 Branches in Manitoba, 46 Branches in Saskatchewan, 86 Branches in Alberta, 12 Branches in British Columbia, 138 Branches in Ontario, 44 Branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in New Brunswick, and 2 Branches in Nova Scotia, serves rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

Buy Your PLAYER PIANO ROLLS By Mail

NEWEST SELECTIONS

"Sweet Hawaiian Moonlight"—Waltz.
"Patches"—The latest Fox-trot.
"Any Time, Any Day, Anywhere"—Fox-trot.
"The Rye Waltzers"—Most popular dance roll.
"The Bells of St. Mary's"—Ballad.
"Love's Rosary"—A great waltz ballad.
"Sabbath Day Reflections"—The wonderful pipe organ effect.

Keep your Player-Piano up to date with the newest rolls as they are published. We will be glad to place your name on our mailing list to receive the new lists of rolls from time to time. Write today for latest lists. Orders of \$3.00 and upwards shipped carrying charges paid.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO. LTD. 333 PORTAGE AVE.

Business and Finance

Your Income Tax

EVERY person in Canada who is liable for federal income tax, must make a return on his or her income for the year 1919 before the end of April. The forms on which the return has to be made can be obtained from the post office. The government does not send out the forms; the responsibility rests on the individual to obtain them and send them in when completed to the taxation office for the district.

Every person who fails to make the return before the end of April is liable to a penalty of 25 per cent. of the tax payable. Those who do not send in the return will receive a demand from the department of finance, and if that is disobeyed a penalty of \$100 a day can be imposed.

Some people are in doubt as to whether they are liable for income tax or not. In such cases they should make out a return. If they are not liable they will not be called upon to pay. The taxpayer in any case is not called upon to figure the amount of his tax. All he has to do is to give information as to his income and the sources from which it is derived, together with other information called for in the forms, and the government officials will calculate the taxable income and the amount of tax payable.

Special Forms for Farmers

A special form is provided for the returns of farmers and ranchers, the nature of which was fully explained in an article on Farmers and the Income Tax which appeared in The Guide of March 10, 1920. In filling out the forms, every item of income should be shown, and the source from which it is derived. Income from Victory Bonds issued previous to November 1919 is not taxable, but it should be shown, and the deduction claimed in the place provided on the form. Dividends received from companies which have paid income tax on their earnings are also exempt, but they must be shown and the deduction claimed. Dividends received from the United Grain Growers Limited, come under this head.

Returned soldiers will be interested to know that their army pay, war service gratuity and pensions are not taxable, but like all other income they must be shown in the return.

Rates and Exemptions

The rate of income tax is graded according to the amount of the income, the tax being of two kinds, the normal tax and the surtax.

In the normal tax four per cent. is charged on all income up to \$6,000, and eight per cent. on all income in excess of \$6,000 with the following exceptions:

1. Single persons are exempt for \$1,000.
2. Married persons are exempt for \$2,000.
3. For each dependent child under 18 there is an exemption of \$200.
4. Dividends from Canadian corporations which have paid the income tax are exempt from the normal tax, but not from the surtax.

The surtax is as follows:

The Surtax	Over	To
One per cent.	\$ 5,000	\$ 6,000
Two per cent.	6,000	8,000
Three per cent.	8,000	10,000
Four per cent.	10,000	12,000
Five per cent.	12,000	14,000
Six per cent.	14,000	16,000
Seven per cent.	16,000	18,000
Eight per cent.	18,000	20,000
Nine per cent.	20,000	22,000
Ten per cent.	22,000	24,000

The percentage rises steadily in this way up to 48 per cent. on amounts between \$98,000 and \$100,000, when the method changes slightly. The surtax on amounts over \$1,000,000 is 65 per cent.

Corporations and joint stock companies pay ten per cent. on income exceeding \$2,000.

Anyone who is in doubt as to whether or not he is liable for income tax should obtain and fill out a form. If he is not found to be liable he will not be required to pay. But if a man neglects to make a return and it is afterwards found that he is liable, he will have to

pay a penalty of 25 per cent. in addition to the tax.

Farmers' Packing Company Ltd.

The Guide is informed by an official of the Farmers' Packing Company Limited, that the minute of the company, reproduced in The Guide of March 17, with regard to the commission to be paid for the sale of the capital stock of the company was not acted upon, and its publication was therefore misleading. As a matter of fact the commission which is being paid is 12½ per cent. on the first \$250,000 of stock and 18 per cent. on the next \$250,000. It appears that the arrangement provided for in the minute as published was at first proposed, but on going before the Public Utilities Commissioner to obtain a certificate permitting the sale of stock to the public, the company made a new arrangement providing for the lower rates of commission given above. In fairness to The Guide it should be stated that a copy of the minute referred to was supplied to The Guide by an agent of the company and no intimation was given that any change had been made in the arrangement there provided for.

British Veterans for Canada

The Soldier Settlement Board has been advised by its London, England, office that the committee sent to England to select Imperial veterans for settlement in Canada is now operating. Already approximately 100 applications have been approved. Of this number 35 per cent. have had experience in farming. These veterans will be required to spend at least one year on farms in Canada to become familiar with Canadian methods. The others will be absorbed into the board's training establishment and will be required to spend at least two years farming in Canada before becoming eligible for the loan benefits of the act.

Victory Bonds Advance

An advance in the price of Victory Bonds has been announced, effective from March 22. The advances affect all issues of Victory Bonds except that maturing in 1934, that is the 15-year bonds issued last November, which remain at the price fixed some weeks ago, 97 and interest.

The new prices, fixed by the Victory Bond Special Committee, are as follows:

Tax-Free Issues

1923—99½ and interest, to yield 5.75%
1922—99½ and interest, to yield 5.70%
1927—100 and interest, to yield 5.50%
1933—100½ and interest, to yield 5.45%
1937—102 and interest, to yield 5.30%

Taxable Issues

1924—98½ and interest, to yield 5.90%
1934—97 and interest, to yield 5.80%

These are the prices at which bonds can be bought, without charge for commission, from any firm of brokers which is a member of the Bond Dealers' Association. Persons wishing to sell bonds, will receive from the broker \$1.00 per \$100 less, and the margin is the same whether the transaction involves one \$50 bond or \$100,000 worth.

Below Par

Most of the issues, it will be noted, are at present below par, which is due to the fact that large quantities of Victory Bonds have been thrown on the market since the great Victory Loan campaign of last fall. The slump was caused by large holders of Victory Bonds, who, owing to the prevailing rate of exchange found it profitable to sell their bonds and purchase government and municipal securities held by English and European investors. This importation of securities held outside Canada was carried on to an enormous extent, and the high interest which could be earned by this form of investment beside depressing the value of Victory Bonds, made it impossible for governments and municipalities to obtain new money at a reasonable rate of interest. Consequently an embargo was placed upon the importation of securities from outside Canada. This greatly reduced the amount of Victory Bonds which were being thrown on the market, and the recent advance in the price of bonds is the result.

Victory Bonds will be redeemed by



Where
QUALITY and
GOOD
VALUE
are assured

QUALITY—not Quantity—is the guiding principle in the selection of our stock.

House of McLean
PIANOS

are limited to the best values obtainable in instruments of the best-known Canadian makes. Buying heavily of a few selected lines enables us to give better values than would be possible with the purchase of the same quantity of pianos in an indiscriminate variety of makes. And these values can be backed by our definite assurance of quality and satisfaction.

It Pays to Buy Your Piano from the House of McLean.

Catalog and particulars of prices and terms mailed on request.



The West's Greatest Music House.
The Home of the Heintzman & Co. Piano, and the Victrola.

Dept. G,
329 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

**The Royal Bank
of Canada**



Give your Boy a Chance!
You will not miss the small monthly amounts.

On the first day of every month draw a cheque for \$10 for the credit of your son's Savings Account. Do this regularly for (say) ten years.

Your boy will then have \$1,387.42
He can own a farm when other boys are still working for wages.

Capital and Reserves \$ 35,000,000
Total Resources \$508,000,000

Write to our nearest Branch for a set of ten Livestock Blotters, showing photographs of Champion Bulls, Stallions, Boars and Rams.

the government at 100 cents on the dollar on the day they mature. At the moment they can be bought at a bargain. Now is the time to buy Victory Bonds, not to sell them.

An Exchange Question

A correspondent writes: "Would you kindly tell me through The Guide, if there were free trade between the United States and Canada would the value of our dollar be depreciated in the States more than it is now? I have had an argument that it would only be worth about 25 cents if there were free trade."

In order to know what effect free trade between the United States and Canada would have upon the rate of exchange, it would be necessary to know whether the results of opening the markets of the two countries would cause our imports to increase to a greater extent than our exports. It must be remembered that free trade between Canada and the United States would give Canadians an additional free market of over 100,000,000 people, while it would give the United States an additional free market of slightly over 8,000,000 people. Both countries under these circumstances would, no doubt, sell more to the other than they do at present, and it is a matter of opinion as to which would increase its sales the most. Since the rate of exchange depends to a great extent on the balance of trade, it is impossible, without an answer to this question to say whether free trade would increase or decrease the value of the Canadian dollar in the States.

If free trade increased Canadian exports to the States more than it increased United States exports to Canada, it would increase the value of the Canadian dollar, other things being equal.

Twenty-Five Cent Dollar Impossible

The statement that under free trade conditions the Canadian dollar would be worth only 25 cents only needs to be looked at to see that it is ridiculous. If a Canadian dollar was worth only 25 cents in the States, that would mean that Canadian wheat, for instance, if sold for \$2.00 per bushel in the States would return \$8.00 per bushel to the Canadian farmer. If that were so there would be immense exports of Canadian produce of every kind to the United States, while to buy United States goods with Canadian money would be ruinous, since it would take \$1.00 of Canadian money to buy 25 cents worth of United States goods. As it is, with Canadian money discounted at about 10 cents on the dollar in the States, imports of United States goods are being curtailed, and sales of Canadian goods can be made in the States at a much better profit than usual. If exchange went much higher than it is at present, imports from the States would be reduced to the minimum and exports to the States would be greatly increased, which would bring about an approximate balance of trade and wipe out premiums and discount on United States and Canadian money.

It should be pointed out to our correspondent, that there is no organization of any prominence in Canada which is asking for free trade with the United States. The New National Policy, or the Farmers' Platform, asks for a reduction of duties, for free trade in some items, including foodstuffs and agricultural implements, and for reciprocity with the States along the lines of the proposed reciprocity agreement of 1911. Free trade is an ideal to which many people look forward in the future, but no organization is proposing to bring about free trade at one stroke either with the United States, Great Britain or the world at large.

Borrowing at Home

The Regina city council has taken a commendable step toward making the city financially self-supporting, by offering two debenture issues to its citizens. One is an issue of \$56,000, maturing February 1, 1928, and the other is for \$61,000 maturing July 1, 1934. Both issues carry interest at 6 per cent. and bonds may be secured in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. The issue price is par and accrued interest, and officials are confident that the offering will be successfully disposed of. Alderman J. K. McInnis made the first purchase, securing a \$1,000 bond.

Easter Enrolments?

The really progressive young people of today are realizing that without business training they are hopelessly handicapped.

The Garbutt Business College offers you superior training opportunities. The business man is clamoring for more and better office help.

Cash or credit.

Enter Tuesday, April 6.

Garbutt Business College

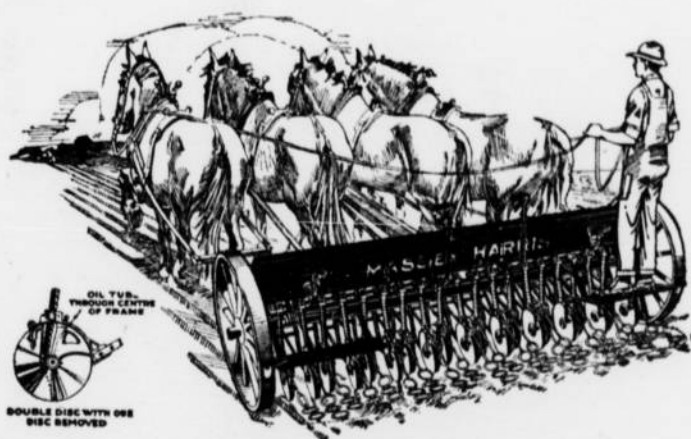
Trains Brains

CALGARY

ALBERTA

Ask for book, "Shorthand, The Open Door to Opportunity."

Massey-Harris



Fitted with a New Double Disc

THE new Double Disc now fitted on the Massey-Harris No. 11 Drill is but further evidence of the unremitting effort of the Massey-Harris Company to supply the farmer with the best and latest that mechanical skill can produce in labor-saving farm machinery.

Productive of the best results for many years, the No. 11 Drill with this new Double Disc will now prove even more valuable. It opens the right-shaped seed furrow, has an improved Oiling Device, effective Scrapers, and a simple means of taking up the wear.

Write for special circular on the new Disc

MASSEY-HARRIS CO. Limited

Head Offices: Toronto, Ont.

AGENCIES EVERYWHERE

Cover Your Land With Straw

Straw spreading after seeding prevents drifting and soil blowing.

Spread on tough land it makes the soil easier to work. Continuous spreading on this kind of land will leave the surface in a crumbled condition.

It conserves moisture on all kinds of lands.

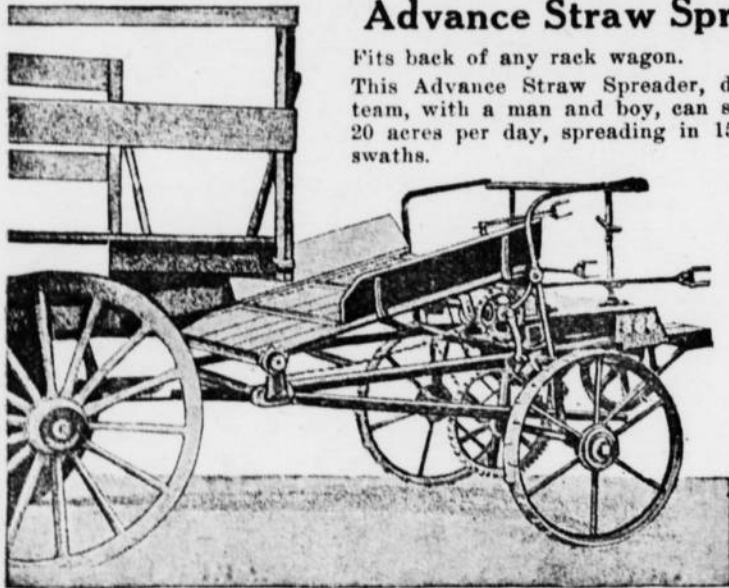
Do not burn or waste your straw. Use it as a fertilizer. It increases the fertility of the land—adds humus—and increases crop yield.

Save time and labor in spreading straw and light manure by using an

Advance Straw Spreader

Fits back of any rack wagon.

This Advance Straw Spreader, driven by a team, with a man and boy, can spread 15 to 20 acres per day, spreading in 15 to 20-foot swaths.



Make use of your straw—and the Advance Straw Spreader soon pays for itself.

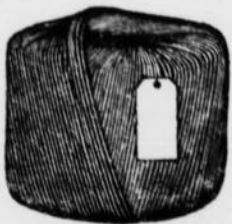
Send for Particulars.

Cushman Motor Works of Canada LIMITED

Builders of the famous Cushman Light-weight Farm Engines

Dept. D. White Ave. and Vine St. Winnipeg, Man.

Pump Heaters	Lauson 15-25 and 15-30 Tractor	Smut and Pickling Machines
Lincoln Saws	Light-weight Engines.	Wagner Hardware Specialties
Incubators and Brooders	Lincoln Grinders	Shinn-Flat Lightning Conductors.
Auto Accessories	Vacuum Washing Machines	Lincoln Tractor Plows.
24x46 Thresher	Holland Wild Oat Separators	
Combination Threshers		



Binder Twine

550 Foot Standard Manilla

GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS AND FARMERS

We are now in a position to quote definite prices on Car Lots or Smaller Quantities, F.O.B. Your Station. All our shipments of Twine will be routed via the Great Lakes, so that we can give you the lowest possible freight rate to any point in Western Canada. We Guarantee you the Highest Quality and will accept your orders subject to crop conditions. The manufacturers' price having been set it will not be any lower than it is today, but in the event of a good or heavy crop it may not only be raised but you may experience difficulty in securing all the Twine you need. Place your orders with us and make yourselves safe.

WRITE FOR PRICES NOW. A SMALL DEPOSIT WILL SECURE YOU.

BARB WIRE



We are advised by our principals in Pittsburg, U.S.A., that there will be a Serious shortage of Wire Products this summer and that prices will be higher. BARB WIRE is today selling for less money in Canada than in the States, after allowing for freight, etc. It is selling today in Canada at less than pre-war prices, taking into consideration the price of farm products. If you do not buy now you will pay more.

For immediate delivery we have a stock of Highest-grade 4-point Heavy, 80 Rods per Spool. 2-point Heavy, 80 Rods per Spool. 2-point A.S., 80 Rods per Spool.

American Special is a lighter, but heavily galvanized wire.

WRITE TODAY FOR PRICES F.O.B. YOUR STATION. CAR LOTS OR SMALLER QUANTITIES.

Saskatoon Hardware Co. Limited

150 Second Avenue

Saskatoon, Sask.

C.M.A. Disowns Boycott

Manufacturers Express Opinions

(From the Financial Post)

THE Canadian Manufacturers' Association, through their present general manager, J. E. Walsh, disclaim any responsibility for the Murray scheme. "The association is not behind the idea," stated Mr. Walsh this week, "and newspapers that discuss it are careful to state this body is not responsible, and they had better not say otherwise."

Mr. Walsh refused to express any opinion as to the feasibility of the proposal or to the reception that it would probably receive by the association and the members generally. A meeting of the executive body will be held in Montreal next week, when the matter will probably come up for consideration, and some suggestions or advice relative to the association's attitude will probably be conveyed to the members. But, as Mr. Walsh pointed out, the association is an advisory, not a legislative body. The powers of the executive do not extend beyond the privilege of giving advice to the members on shipping, transportation, markets, and other matters of interest to the industry of this country. Beyond that they have no power to order that the advice be observed, and every member follows his own desires and instincts, and they will accordingly act as they please in this matter, but Mr. Walsh was unable, or at least, refused to state what the probable course would be, or what stand the association would take.

Industrial Leaders Reticent

Some of the industrial leaders seen this week were diffident in expressing any opinion, preferring to stand back and avoid controversy. Hon. Frederic Nicholls, president of the Canadian General Electric, in an interview, stated that he had read the complete reference to Mr. Murray's article as published in The Financial Post, but he would not express any opinion for or against the plan. He wanted to avoid discussion of the matter entirely. T. A. Russell, vice-president of the Russell Motor Car Company Limited, was equally reticent.

S. J. Moore, who has extensive interests in both Canadian and American industrial concerns, stated that his companies would not adopt the proposal. He was not sufficiently acquainted with the matter to express any definite opinion on its merits. From the meagre knowledge that he had acquired, however, he thought that there were concerns which would probably be interested. His firms advertised mostly through circulars, but when advertisements were placed in the press the editorial policy of the journal was not considered at all, and this plan, he stated, would still be followed by the advertising managers.

It is improbable that the Massey-Harris Company will be influenced by Mr. Murray's scheme. J. N. Shenstone, first vice-president, was of the opinion that the plan savored of politics and, as his firm had ever avoided political issues it would probably be unaffected by the new scheme. Further than this, he refused to discuss the matter.

Opinions Pro and Con

"While we have not been approached so far as I know in regard to adopting Mr. Murray's proposals, I know that this company will not fall in line. We will continue to advertise in the papers that will sell our goods and will not attempt to dictate editorial policies," said F. Selway, of the Office Specialty Manufacturing Company.

Approval of Mr. Murray's scheme was voiced by the general manager of the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Company, of Canada Limited. Mr. Westren views it entirely as an information bureau, the purpose of which is to supply Canadian manufacturers with information concerning editorial policies of newspapers. "In that respect I deem it a very good thing," said Mr. Westren, adding, however, that he thought manufacturers must use their judgment in applying the information supplied to them and should not allow themselves to be dictated to in regard to the selection of mediums.

A concern that has already cut out what was formerly one of its most important advertising mediums because its editorials maliciously attacked Canada's industries as a class, the Hamilton Carhartt Company of Toronto, manufacturers of overalls, stated that it would not give its support to the Murray proposals. "We do not consider the policy a right one," said C. F. Fell, manager for Canada. "However, we sell large quantities of goods to the farmers and do not think it would be diplomatic to stop advertising in their papers, and this is what our approval of the proposal would involve."

Use Own Judgment

The scheme is considered impractical by A. M. Hobberlin, president of Hobberlin's Limited, house of tailors. He points out that manufacturers are in the habit of placing their advertising in the medium by which they can reach the greatest number of readers. They are not influenced by the editorial policy of the publication. The fact that they advertised in a publication did not indicate that they endorsed the paper's policy, and, in fact, he considered that a manufacturer was capable of selecting the papers he wished to use himself. Advertising was a matter of business and a manufacturer who wished to advertise his goods would continue to use the medium which would produce for him the best results, regardless of the paper's policy.

Some Montreal Opinions

Local manufacturers have various opinions to express in regard to the so-called "Murray agreement," but the majority of those spoken to were inclined to condemn it as a method that would injure the general interests of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in general before the country.

Where the plan was not condemned there was a disposition shown to isolate it from any of the official activities of the C.M.A. This stand was taken, for instance, by T. P. Howard, chairman of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, who had not seen a copy of the "agreement." Mr. Murray was sending out until he read of it in The Financial Post. He made this statement in reference to it:

"Mr. Murray left the C.M.A. in October last and since that time has not been connected with us. The C.M.A. has nothing whatever to do with his plan."

The president of a large manufacturing concern, whose products sell all over Canada, and who is a "national advertiser," declared that he did not agree that it was a wise course to follow, and had intimated this to Mr. Murray. In his own advertising affairs he had never tabooed or boycotted a paper as a result of its attitude on any question.

A. A. Bittues, the motive power of the Gillette Safety Razor Co., of Canada, declared that the scheme had its "merits and demerits." He did not think the purpose was to muzzle the press, and that the question would be handled broadmindedly. Any move that tended to clean up the press, or to tone up the editorials was quite worth while.

"My own feeling is that I don't think I would want to advertise in a paper that was rabid. So far as the proposal of Mr. Murray goes it would appear that it is his intention to furnish information and not to attempt to dictate as to what papers should be used."

A Nonpartisan Premier

In the course of his first speech in the Ontario legislature, Premier Drury said:

"We desire that the legislative ability of both sides of the House should find full scope. . . Let me say that this side of the House is more concerned in giving good legislation than it is in conserving any political advantage. I think we can, perhaps, loosen up some of the unreasonable precedents which have grown up in the past 40 years, whereby the House resolves itself into two sides; the government members bound to support and the opposition to oppose."

United Farmers of Manitoba

Dust Off the Drive Wheels

THE Drive is rolling along at a good, steady rate, having passed the \$35,000 milestone. Judging by the letters accompanying most of the remittances of money which we are receiving daily, the folk out on the land have determined to "Roll the Old Chariot along" past the \$50,000 mark.

We have 850 canvassers enlisted under 97 captains. We have had 462 remittances up to the present time of writing; some canvassers have reported and sent in money three or four times, so that barely half of the pledged canvassers have reported yet. Some great work has been done and it has had a wonderful effect on those who have undertaken their share of it. One canvasser writes, asking that we make the statement that the canvassers are not being paid. True, they are not being paid in cash, but judging from some of the letters we receive daily, and the enthusiasm displayed by those who call at the Central office with the proceeds from their canvass, they are being amply repaid by the satisfaction they get out of this work.

One noticeable thing is the spirit displayed by many of our captains who had to leave home and spend considerable time on this work, they seem very anxious to keep their expenses as low as possible, which is very different to some political organizers we have heard about. The following are a few extracts from today's mail:

R. Nichol, Sperling, says: "I canvassed every man in my territory except one, and he is locked up in Winnipeg, on the jury. When he comes out I will get him also."

Henry Ford, Shanawan, is upholding the Ford record for speed, having canvassed everyone in his territory over 16 years of age, including one man who had sold out and then he also got the man who moved on to the latter's farm. He succeeded in enrolling a large percentage of women members also.

News from Winnipegosis: "The political drive is getting along famous. I find that the canvassers are not posted enough on the question themselves. Those that are well read and on to their job are doing fine, others are falling short as expected, but we are going to win—the New Canadian will vote to a man for our U.F.M. candidate.—E. A. Marcroft."

C. B. Pillen says: "It has taken me two weeks to finish as I had to go to some places three times to get them at home, but I was out to see them all and I did it."

One organizer asks: "There is a feeling abroad that the towns should be canvassed as soon as possible. Has Central made any plans regarding towns? I am of the opinion that the captains could undertake that work. I know the towns are ready and willing to help us, so I hope that we will all carry on.—A. D. Craig."

A Strathclair worker says: "I met no opposition whatever. Trusting all the canvassers had the same success. I am keeping my receipt book for a few days longer and will try and complete my canvass.—Harold Rapley."

From Crystal City comes this word: "We have still a few farmers to see who were from home when we called round, and these we expect to see in the course of the next few days. I may say that in the course of our canvass that wherever The Guide has been read and the man has kept in touch with the Farmers' Movement, we have, invariably, met with success, but it is surprising how many farmers we have called on who will tell you they have never read anything about it and don't know what it is about, and I need hardly say that in those cases we nearly always came away empty handed.—John Moreland."

A Fannystelle canvasser writes: "I have one man to get in my half-township—if I am successful in getting him this half-township will have collected 100 per cent. I will keep receipt book a little longer because there are a few fellows in surrounding district who do not seem in favor of our campaign, who,

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W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

I think, I will get a little later.—Wm. Trafford."

—C. H. B.

Contributions for Relief Fund

In a recent letter mailed to the locals the following notice was enclosed:

"A number of our people from various parts of the province have interested themselves in a crippled lad from one of the outlying districts, who is being helped to educate himself. Central, before the war, had a Relief Fund which was applied by the executive to such cases. If all our local associations would make even the smallest donation from their funds, enough would be provided to meet such calls. Such work is twice blessed. Where we can help the needy we are helping ourselves and the nation. A word to the wise is sufficient."

Another Bright Spot on the Map

A local has been formed at Valpoy, Man. This is a pioneer district and since the close of the war many soldier-settlers came out here, all keen, bright fellows, who need little talking to, to see the value of organization.

Twenty-two members are enrolled, and we hope to soon double that number. Let us get ready for a strong pull, a long pull and a pull all together! The cause is worth it!

The officers elected are: President, N. Miron; vice-president, R. Brooker; secretary, Henry Rank; directors: E. H. Gould, J. Hodgson, F. Helen, Percy Weeks, James Amor, J. H. Burtonshaw.—Henry Rank, secretary.

A Soldier's Letter

Facts from the U.F.M. Drive:

A good many returned soldiers are actively helping in the United Farmers'

I was walking from 8 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., the party who asked me to sit down to dinner was drawing a pension from the government, so that is why, I guess, I got a meal, they had food to share.

"Now, with these few remarks, given in a spirit of hopefulness for better times, not in a down-hearted tone of voice, what will be the end of high prices? I sometimes dread to think, because the time seems to be coming, brown sugar, 20 cents per pound; granulated sugar, not to be had; flour, \$6.75 per 100 pounds; and everything in proportion up, and the farmer's produce going down, well, I guess the time is not far off when they will lay 'the last straw that will break the camel's back,' and man will go back from the civilized stage to the primitive stage when 'might was called right,' if some good man does not come forward and save this glorious country of ours.

"My neighbors in here talk in a very bitter way, about the government, and at times they seem to think that taking the power in their own hands will help them, but I discourage that kind of talk, I believe in 'constituted authority,' but it must be composed of men who believe in the good motto: 'Live and let live,' 'Do unto others as you would have others do unto you.' Throw away selfishness and not let the almighty dollar rob their hearts of all kindness."

To Our New Members

This issue of The Guide will come into the hands of many hundreds who are being introduced in a practical way to the United Farmers' movement for the first time. On behalf of the association generally the editor of the Manitoba page takes this opportunity of bidding you welcome.

We believe it is a good movement or we should not have invited you to join it—good for those who become members, good for every locality where it is organized, good for the nation at large.

May we offer a few practical suggestions for making the most of your new relationship as members of the association.

First, take advantage of the means of acquainting yourself fully with the principles and modes of working of our organization. As a member you are entitled to a copy of the current Year Book and of the constitution. Year Books are forwarded to local secretaries for all members of the local association. All who wish to have copies of the constitution may secure them direct from the office on application, or through the local secretary. The Central office will be glad at any time to answer any enquiries regarding the movement.

Second. Get into practical touch with your local. Find out who the officers are and where and when meetings are held, and get started on the principle of attending every meeting when that is reasonably possible. The success of a local depends largely upon the meetings being made successful and the first requirement for a successful meeting is a good attendance.

Third. Become a helper at the earliest moment. In every local there is work waiting. The program committee is always glad of volunteer helpers. Don't under-estimate your talents; offer what you have. Do your best to make what you have worth while. Study the needs of your community and aim to meet them. Do it co-operatively. Work with others. Suggest ideas, but do not be disappointed if every suggestion is not accepted right offhand. Determine to be an active force for the promotion of the movement, and then get down to the practical work of realizing your determination.

Fourth. Look out to the wider field of the movement's activities; to the district and the nation. Get familiar with the ideals we cherish for the future of Canada. Study the platform and all the literature you can get dealing with it. Watch the course of our workers in the House of Commons at Ottawa. Get in line to do your full bit as a citizen of Canada in the stirring events that must occur during the next few years.

The Boycott

Below is a copy of the kind of resolutions that are reaching The Guide from all parts of Manitoba. Secretaries who have not yet presented this matter to their locals are urged to do so at the first meeting. Full particulars on The Boycott are given in The Guide's issue of March 17, on pages 8 and 9:

"UNITED FARMERS OF MANITOBA

"Salem Local

"Portage la Prairie, Man.,

"March 9, 1920.

"Whereas, we, the Salem branch of the U.F.M., have heard of a plot to put The Grain Growers' Guide out of business by a number of manufacturing firms withdrawing their advertisements, and,

"Whereas, The Guide is our official organ and has faithfully fought our battles for the last ten years, and we believe that it cannot be killed by the proposed or any similar method.

"Its editorials are of a high moral character and convey to the public the true aims and high ideals of the farmers' organizations, which have always stood for equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

"We have found its advertising policy to be of a high class—the advertisement of any firm in The Guide being considered by the farmers as a fair guarantee of its reliability.

"Therefore, we, the members of the Salem branch local (80 in number), pledge ourselves to stand by The Guide—support, finance and defend it to the last man.

"It is therefore our intention to patronize the firms that continue to use The Guide as a means of advertising. In regard to those firms that withdraw their advertisements from The Guide, we can only take it for granted that they do not want the farmers' business, and we assure them that they need not expect it.

"Geo. H. Dunn, secretary, R.R. No. 3, Portage la Prairie.

"N.B.—The local requests the names of the firms that have withdrawn their ads.—G. H. D.

"The Grain Growers' Guide."

The contributions received to date, March 22, are as follows:

Keloida W.S., U.F.M.	\$20.50
Verona local	5.00
Salem local	10.00
Shadeland local	10.00
Forrest W.S., U.F.M.	6.00
Katrine local	1.00
Eriksdale local	5.00
Harlington W.S., U.F.M.	5.00
Stinson Union Sunday School	5.50
	\$68.00

An appeal for the crippled lad was also made through the columns of the Free Press, which met with the following response:

Minto W.S., U.F.M.	\$ 5.00
Friends	13.00
Harold McLean, 69 Furby St., Winnipeg	1.00
P.O. Box 2935, Winnipeg	2.00
Jas. Smithson, Binsearth	1.00
Allan George, Springfield	1.00
Mrs. G. E. Brown, Roland	5.00
	\$28.00

political drive. The following paragraphs from a letter written by one of them are significant as showing the conditions that some of our rural districts are still facing. With these conditions recognized it is fairly easy to see why the farmers are organizing.

"I herewith submit my report on my canvass. I personally paid a visit to each farmer on 18 sections, travelling on snowshoes, because of the deep snow and bad roads. First, I might state I am a returned soldier, and have taken up a farm here last August, so I am not any too well acquainted, but during my canvass I found out that these people in here are in rather poor circumstances, all homesteaders and scraping along from year to year, about five acres to ten acres broken seems to be their limit, and not much ambition only to get their patent for their land and sell out and beat it, so I am in what I call a good country and a poor class of settlers.

"I might state that I travelled for four days on foot, and only at one place was I asked if I would sit down to a meal, so when people look at grub in that light it is pretty hard times.

United Farmers of Alberta

East Edmonton

A recent meeting of the directors of the East Edmonton U.F.A. Political Association, two vacancies on the board were filled, caused by the death of Mr. Carleton, and the retirement of Mr. Grisdale, of Athabasca. Mr. H. B. Watson, of Colinton was chosen to replace Mr. Grisdale and A. Rafn, of Bon Accord, takes Mr. Carleton's place.

The following plan for organization has been adopted: Mr. Shopland, Rochester, takes the district from Clyde to north of Perryvale, Mr. Watson from Colinton and the members around Athabasca, and Mr. Bell, of Namao, is going to work with both. Mr. J. O'Brien, of Egremont takes the district northwest of Bon Accord on the waterways R.R. Mr. New takes some of the district around Pine Creek and Waskatemow. A. Rafn takes the new parts from Waskatemow east on the new C.N.R. The unions north of Edmonton will be looked after by the president and vice-presidents. An emergency committee of the members close to Edmonton was also appointed. The plan is to enlarge the old unions and organize new ones where there is room.

Would Build Railway

The East Arrowwood local met recently in the Arrowwood Consolidated Schoolhouse and reorganized the local. Milton H. Ward, an extensive farmer and energetic U.F.A. supporter, was elected president for the ensuing year.

The biggest problem confronting the local is an effort to induce the C.P.R. to establish a railroad here over the proposed line. Steps have been taken on our part but with no success. A suggestion is now under consideration to investigate the possibility of the farmers along the proposed line building the line themselves. We would appreciate any information regarding the method to pursue in adopting such a plan from any of our locals.—W. M. Lyle, secretary.

Juniors Show Speed

With regard to the Nanton Junior U.F.A., S. S. Sears reports as follows: "These boys are from 13 to 25 years of age and the reason for organization was that the men in the U.F.A. thought that they did not attend our meetings because they were not interested and were too young to take any responsibility in the organization, etc. Now they are carrying on all their work and are more active and interested than the men. As one young lad put it, they are going to 'show these old guys a little speed,' and, believe me, they are doing it. It has helped revive interest in the two older organizations. What surprises me most is the fact that they have over 40 members. I did not believe there were that many farm boys in the district."

Acme-Empress Line

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of February 25, with reference to the proposed Acme-Empress line. Construction work started on thirty miles of this line from the Acme end last year, and it is hoped to complete this portion during the present year. Our plans for further extensions are as yet uncompleted.—Thos. S. Acheson C.P.R.

South Last Lake

The old Last Lake local was too big so that quite a few people never attended the meetings. The south side of Last Lake decided, therefore, in a very enthusiastic meeting, to found its own U.F.A. local.

We are a well settled farming community here, with progressive farmers. A good road goes through the centre of the settlement, the meeting place is centrally located and comfortable, and we have an able board of officers now, so that we are convinced the farmers' movement here will be a success.—Dr. F. A. Sherrer, South Last Lake local.

New Roydale Local

An enthusiastic crowd gathered at the Roydale schoolhouse recently for the enrollment of members for the

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H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

organization of a U.F.A. local in this district. Judging by the spirit of the meeting it looks as if the U.F.A. movement is a very "live" one here. Forty-five paid for membership. M. McKeen took the chair and was supported by President Way, of the Peavine local, and President Wells, Popular. R. H. Hancock acted as secretary and treasurer.

There was much debating as to the choice of name for this new local, and on it being put to a vote of the members, resulted in the choice of Roydale.

Mr. Way gave useful information on the hay question, and he has been authorized to go to Edmonton this week to purchase three car loads of hay for applicants here.

There are still others in the district who should join up and help the farmers movement; we expect to get these at our next meeting. Officers for the year will also be elected at the next meeting.—R. H. Hancock, secretary.

The Straight Furrow

The organized farmers of Canada are plowing their way to better conditions for all; they are destroying the old sod, party politics; they are combating the tariff weed; they are plowing deep and exposing, that they may die, the special privilege worms, in order that labor may reap the harvest of prosperity to which its efforts entitle it. The task is enormous, but several teams are engaged, each one hitched to a New National Policy plow. Are you helping the Alberta team, or are you remaining indifferent and causing side draft, at the same time marring the straightness of the furrow; the straightest line between oppression and equal rights for all?

Investigate this undertaking, examine the fine temper of the plow and the soundness of the team, hitch up and be a member of one of the finest teams on the field. The Fairgrove local has its share on the stout evener, democracy, and invite you to help them.—Advertising committee, Fairgrove local.

C.N.R. President Writes

D. B. Hanna, president of the Cana-

dian National Railways, writes to the Central as follows:

"I have read with much interest the various resolutions passed by the convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, January 19 to 23. No one realizes more than we do the desirability of providing reasonable transportation facilities and we are doing everything we can towards that end. There is, however, so much for us to do, and our demand on the government for money to improve the properties we are now operating is very heavy, so that it makes it almost impossible to carry out all we should like to do within one season. Our construction program, however, has not yet been definitely approved and later if anything should arise to write you again I shall very gladly do so.—Signed, D. B. Hanna, president."

Protest Shipping Bonus

"Whereas, it is freely circulated in the public press that Canadian shipbuilders are petitioning the Dominion government for a bonus on all tonnage of ships built in Canada.

"Resolved, that this meeting declares strongly against the use of public money for the payment of any such bonus and that the secretary forward a request to our Dominion representatives to vote against the granting of such a bonus in the event of its being brought before parliament."

This resolution was passed by a joint meeting of the Loughheed locals of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. when some 75 members were present.

Our Little Democracies

We have not sent you any communication for the Grain Growers' Guide since my first and last letter published in one of the June issues last year, about the formation of committees in every local.

Since then, ideas have progressed and culminated at our last meeting in the reorganization of our local. We had been in the past practically only a shipping concern and of course, money-making being the only living question,

everyone was considering his own side more than the other fellow's and wanted to know, down to a cent what became of his money. Hence, and almost necessarily a general development of the egotistical feeling rather than co-operative feeling.

At last 90 per cent. of our members came to the view that our U.F.A. should be more than a money-making outfit and by an overwhelming vote decided to make of this association a real democratic institution, something, as one of the members termed it, like a local farmers' parliament, with a full-fledged board of directors, divided into committees and having for duty to make the monthly session as interesting as possible, open to all views broad minded and tolerant. They will welcome opposition, as dissatisfaction is the law of progress, only by contradiction can we see all sides of a question in full and decide with full knowledge.

Now just a little complaint about The Guide. Some months ago, we could find in it, especially in the Manitoba page, lots of suggestions to make the individual locals more lively, to have the meetings more entertaining. Since then, The Guide has outgrown that youthful (and useful) stage. I feel sure that a good many readers would welcome suggestions and helpful details for the efficient management of their individual local rather than national and international considerations.

Could not The Guide give, each week, say only one column or two, for the benefit of those who are just beginning to put flesh and muscles on the dry bones of our little democracies?—Geo. Bugnet, director of the Rich Valley local, Rich Valley, Alta.

A Happy Mix-up

I arranged to speak at Kingman on March 10 and duly arrived at the school house at the appointed hour. To my astonishment I found that the Rev. Mr. Hogg from Wetaskiwin had also arranged to preach in the same schoolhouse at the same hour. At the appointed time the school was fairly well filled, some to hear the preacher and some to discuss the political situation. A suitable agreement was made, whereby Mr. Hogg was to first deliver his sermon and after I was to speak on the political movement. This agreement worked well. The meeting commenced with the singing of a hymn, afterwards a prayer, in which Mr. Hogg asked God's blessing on the farmers movement, and followed up with a powerful sermon which everybody appreciated. He then came down from the platform and handed over the meeting to me. I followed on with a speech on the Farmers' Political Movement. Everybody stayed to the two meetings, and one seemed to help the other, and I believe much good was done. Frederick Wm. Smith, U.F.A. director for Victoria.

Travelling Libraries

During the month of February, the Travelling Libraries Division of the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, made 35 exchanges of libraries. During the same month the circulation of books from the open shelf, exclusive of the travelling libraries, was 325. In addition to books, 163 groups of pamphlets on special subjects, other than the regular debaters' packages, were circulated. The past few months have shown a very large increase in requests for material on special subjects involving a considerable amount of research.

New District Association

Geo. E. Rotherham, Onion Lake, writes:

"I have much pleasure in informing you of the formation of the East St. Paul district association. This association represents the locals of Forbesville, Lea Park, and Frog Lake.

"The objects of the association are as follows: To co-operate with the locals in the district in all matters concerning the moral, educational, and financial improvement of rural life, and to watch influence and promote legislature relative to these objects."

The Boycott

Below is a copy of the kind of resolutions that are reaching The Guide from all parts of Alberta. Secretaries who have not yet presented this matter to their locals are urged to do so at the first meeting. Full particulars on The Boycott are given in The Guide's issue of March 17, pages 8 and 9:

"PENHOLD LOCAL No. 13

"(Number of members, 40)

"Penhold, Alta.,

"March 10, 1920.

"Whereas, many manufacturers in Eastern Canada have cancelled their advertising contracts with The Grain Growers' Guide, of Winnipeg, and,

"Whereas, their motive in taking such action seems obvious to us: viz., a desire to reduce the power and prestige of The Guide and cripple it financially, thereby suppressing the truth about our exorbitant protective tariff, and,

"Whereas, The Grain Growers' Guide is the acknowledged official organ of the United Farmers' Movement in the West, and,

"Whereas, we, the United Farmers of Alberta, Penhold local No. 13, propose and intend to support and uphold The Guide in every particular, it being our advocate and one of the means whereby we hope to obtain our rights;

"Therefore be it resolved, that having placed every confidence in The Guide, we will continue to patronize those who continue to advertise in The Guide, as we have found The Guide's advertisers reliable, and believe its advertising policy to be safe and sound.

"That we will not patronize those manufacturers who withdrew their advertising from The Guide for any reason whatsoever, preferring rather to buy from manufacturers in the United States, as under the present system of protective tariff this policy is the most patriotic course to pursue.

"That, if necessary, we the members of Penhold local No. 13, will do our share in financing and keeping the full circulation of The Guide to the extent that any withdrawals of advertising contracts shall augment rather than retard the circulation of The Grain Growers' Guide.

"—Ronald Pye, sec.-treas., Penhold local No. 13.

"The Grain Growers' Guide."

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Social at Byng School

THE Kermaria Grain Growers held a successful social evening in the Byng schoolhouse recently. A good supper was spread by the Women's Section of the local, and at seven o'clock the tables were filled with Grain Growers and friends in sympathy with the movement. After supper, C. W. Stewart, of Lac Vert, who had come through badly-drifted roads to address the meeting, gave a stirring speech on the New National Policy, which was much appreciated. After hearing this speech every member of the audience felt well repaid for having turned out on a very cold night, and felt inspired to take a more active interest in the movement than they had hitherto done. After Mr. Stewart had been thanked by the president, Geo. A. McIntyre, Mrs. Stewart spoke a few words of special interest to the W.G.G. The evening very pleasantly ended with a concert. W. Stapleton opening the proceedings with an overture on the organ. Songs were given by Messrs. James Graves, Butler and Fear, and Messrs. R. Butler and A. Butler. Recitations were rendered by Mrs. J. Smith, Misses J. Quaid and E. Stapleton, Messrs. E. L. Klock and A. Hall. After the president had urged that many such social gatherings be held during the winter and announcing the next G.G.A. meeting, the proceedings closed with everyone singing God Save the King.

Appreciates Central

Apparently there are those in the Grain Growers' Association who have vision and charity enough to understand that the world was not made in a day, and are willing to make allowances for that evolutionary process which, given the opportunity, will evolve their organization into the power it may become.

J. F. Adam, secretary of the Marengo Grain Growers' Association, under a recent date, instead of the kicking-downstairs act, writes:

"I wish to thank you for the information contained in yours of the 18th, which has been delayed in the mails, and well understand how busy you have been during the days prior to the convention. We will put before the Marengo Grain Growers the question of an incorporate co-operative association, and your literature will be greatly appreciated, which I have distributed amongst the farmers of this community. With all our thanks for your offer to help."

Thanks for Help

There are more ways of showing appreciation than kicking a person downstairs. This better way has been adopted by J. W. Vandergrift, secretary of the Ponteix Grain Growers' Association.

In a recent communication to the Central office, J. W. Vandergrift, secretary of the Ponteix local, in acknowledging the receipt of a cheque for \$35 from the Central office to a farmer in that district who has suffered from the recent drought, says:

"Yours of February 20 containing cheque for \$35 due or payable to Mr. —, received, and as I happened to meet him just a few minutes after I received it I handed it to him. He was very pleased to get it and wishes me to say that he is extremely grateful to the Central office and to those who contributed to the fund."

"We hope that those who so kindly donated the cash for this assistance in dried areas will never be situated as we are here at present, but should our position ever be reversed we hope that we will not be found wanting in the same Christian spirit."

Uses and Abuses of the Constitution

Everyone acquainted with the meaning and significance of a constitution knows that it is designed and constructed to serve a purpose of usefulness to all individuals whose conduct is

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J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

regulated by its application. It may not be so evident that its use may contain possibilities for abuse.

Yet such is the case, at least as far as the use of the constitution of this association is concerned. This possibility and also its realization was brought to our notice recently by a member of a local. The effect upon the local, the community and the association in general may be so dire that the matter should be brought to the attention of all locals.

Section 4, part 4 of the constitution reads: "Any person may become a member of a local by a vote of a majority of the members present at any regular meeting of the local, etc."

The principle embodied in this membership clause is quite in keeping with that of any constitution. It is that those who organize for a definite object shall have the power to exclude from their organization individuals whom they do not regard as likely contributors to the realization of that object. Such provision is a most logically necessary part of the constitution.

Simultaneously, however, this clause contains the possibility of mis-use when employed for other than its true purpose. Suppose, for example, that a local is formed and embraces at first but a part of the farmers of the community. These earlier members comprise certain small groups, such as families or the members of a household. Possibly, too, these groups are more or less inter-related in some way. Their conception of the function of the local is, in reality, that it gives opportunity for the building up of a select organization to which a degree of desirable color is given by its attachment to a Provincial Grain Growers' Association. Certain non-members make application for membership in the local. From the point of view of the true function of the local these individuals are most desirable prospects. But some unworthy prejudice or personal feeling exists on the part of some groups of present members against these prospects. This membership clause of the constitution is, therefore, employed to "shut out" these, an opposition majority being pretty well assured through the present composition of the local. What happens? The local denies itself

the advantage of these worthy additions and a feeling is created without that membership in the local must be "begged for." No person will contemplate membership on such terms, as the need of begging reflects against the character of the local itself. The spirit which operates in this phase will most likely make itself pretty obvious in all phases of the local's work. This, apparently, is just exactly what has happened in the case brought to our notice.

Due to Misconception

Of course, the whole situation is due to a misconception of the function of a local. Its function is not to give scope and opportunity for the gratification of personal feeling through a process of segregation and exclusion. The association has no worse enemy than an egotistic local. The true function of the local is the provision of an organization in which can be unified and correlated and focused all the real individual energy, whether mental, moral, or spiritual, of the community. Its work is to give opportunity for the finding, development and expression of the natural ability possessed by all the individuals in the community, so that the quality of the community life may be raised and stabilized; and above all the local belongs to at least all the bona fide farmers of the community, not to a few. No personal feeling or prejudice should stand between a farmer and the local. He should be denied membership on no other ground than that his membership would be a detriment to the broadest interests of the local and the association.

Accordingly, the local that appreciates its true function will seek to draw into itself all the useful material that its community affords. It will not use its ritual to keep this out. It will invite and seek the co-operation of every other worthy organization within its reach. To such local the constitution must have its proper significance and effect and honor. And such local must as a consequence have a worthy contribution to make to the life and work of the association as a whole, which at least would be the crystallization of the best thought of the various locals, and the agency through which

his thought affects the whole life of the province and Dominion.

Pay of R.M. Secretaries

In reply to a communication recently appearing on this page from the pen of J. B. Musselman, in which the question of remuneration to bankers and municipal secretaries was discussed, the following communication has been received by a correspondent, residing in the northern portion of the province, who, in a laudable desire to have the principle and not the personality of the writer discussed, has requested the withholding of his name:

"In your page of The Guide of January 7, a writer says that ten per cent. of the municipal secretaries go wrong. About a year ago Mr. Langley said that some of them were in jail and others ought to be. Those statements are most unfair. It is to be hoped that Mr. Langley has been busy corralling the defaulters. This is his duty to the honest men who remain as municipal secretaries, for the stigma of his statement remains on the honest as well as the crooked. The allegations on one, Bradshaw, were objected to on the same grounds."

"The remarks of the writer to the treatment of public servants by councils composed of farmers are only too true. Five dollars per day is not a fair wage for the man who is entrusted with the work required in a municipal office, any laborer can get that remuneration. Five dollars per day for 313 working days would be \$1,565. How many secretary-treasurers are paid that sum per annum?"

"Reference is made to the salaries paid to managers of country banks. You say they are often poorly paid. The writer of the letter avers otherwise. One big advantage they have over the municipal secretary-treasurer, is that they have assistants. The latter has to drudge on alone and unaided. The saying that 'there is safety in numbers' applies here. To be alone and over-worked does not tend to keep a man straight."

"If it were suggested that the secretary should be paid a salary commensurate with his work, and that an assistant should be employed, how many of the farmer councillors would be shocked beyond retention of their equanimity?"

"One word to Mr. Langley. If he is so much perturbed by the defalcations of secretaries, he might try the effect of stating a minimum salary for that class. The R.M. Act fixes the remuneration to be paid to Reeves and councillors. True, you cannot make men honest by acts of parliament, but by that means you can give them a fair deal. 'Equal rights to all' is a popular cry at present."

"The farmers political movement, for a square deal all round is splendid. I have done my bit to help the movement and hope to continue. But I think that square dealing should begin at home, in the local council entrusted with local affairs, where the farmer is supreme. Often I am reminded of the saying concerning the French just before the revolution—'Unhappy people whose leaders always tell you of your rights, but never of your responsibilities.'"

Thanks from Belgium

Under an Ottawa date the Belgium consul writes:

"I have just received, through Mrs. G. Pootmans, of Regina, a cheque for \$119 as a contribution towards relief work in Belgium, from various local Grain Growers' Associations."

"In thanking you very sincerely for this donation, which will be placed at the disposal of charitable institutions in Belgium, I beg to request that you would be good enough to convey the expression of my feelings of grateful appreciation of the donors' sympathetic interest towards my fellow-countrymen."

The Boycott

Below is a copy of the kind of resolutions that are reaching The Guide from all parts of Saskatchewan. Secretaries who have not yet presented this matter to their locals are urged to do so at the first meeting. Full particulars on The Boycott are given in The Guide's issue of March 17, pages 8 and 9:

"Resolution adopted by the Shallow Lake local of the S.G.G.A.:
"March 12, 1920.

"This local has 69 members, nearly all of them subscribers to The Guide."

"Whereas, The Grain Growers' Guide, which is the official organ of our association, and the one paper alone which has fought constantly for the last ten years, not only for the farmers' benefit, but for the people as a whole."

"Whereas, there is a movement on foot to put The Guide out of business by certain companies withdrawing their advertising on account of the stand taken by The Guide on the tariff problems, we, therefore, denounce this as a trick of cowardice, and unprincipled attack upon the freedom of the press which is the greatest defence of democracy."

"Whereas, we believe The Guide's advertising to be of high class and the advertisers reliable;

"Therefore be it resolved, that we, as far as possible, purchase goods from firms only who advertise in The Guide. Be it further resolved that should The Guide suffer from cancellations of advertisements, and ever come to need of funds to carry on the work of democracy, that we, the farmers of Western Canada, co-operate and put up the money to keep The Guide going."

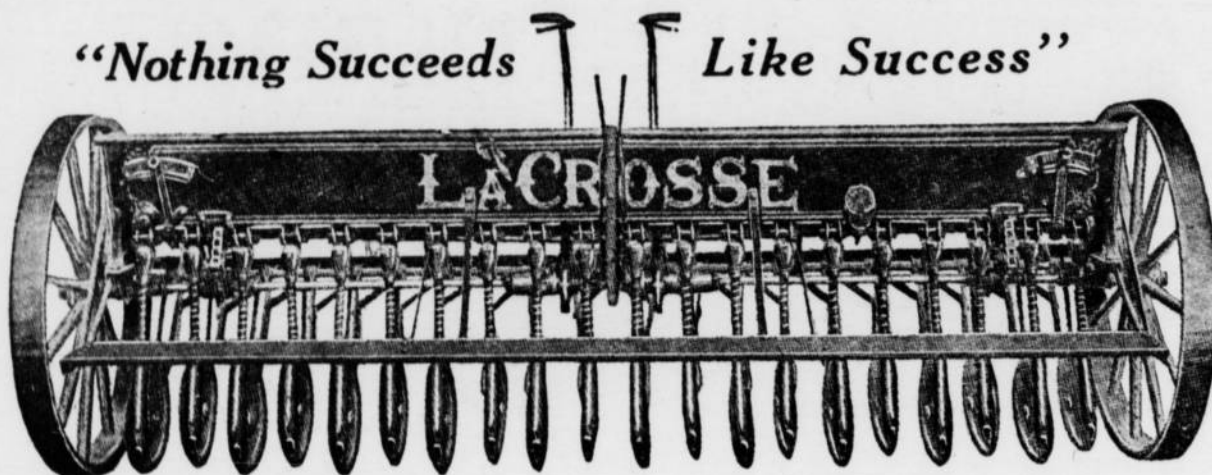
"Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, also a copy to The Guide."

"C. H. Stewart, secretary, Shallow Lake local No. 1165.

"The Grain Growers' Guide."

Follow the Leader

"Nothing Succeeds Like Success"



More La Crosse Drills have been sold this Spring by this Company than during the entire Drill Season of any previous year—a record to be proud of.

The reason is obvious. Merit will tell. The success of the wonderful improved U.G.G. La Crosse Seed Drill has been passed along from farmer to farmer until now it is recognized everywhere as the one and only Seed Drill that any farmer can afford to buy, regardless of name, price or make.

Power Lift and Power Pressure

is the great secret that has revolutionized the seeding problem. It is a plain fact that La Crosse Drills with Power Lift and Power Pressure are replacing the old style hand lever machines everywhere. They are in a class by themselves—head and shoulders above all others.

Two ways of Seeding—Which Method will you use?

The Old Way

You drive to the ends—stop—exert every ounce of your strength in raising the discs. Pick up the reins and make the turn—stop—force the drills to desired depth by sheer strength. You are tired—out of breath—feel like cussin'. So do your horses, because they also have wasted a lot of energy in starting up a heavy machine twice at each turn. Or if working with a tractor you have had the extra work of throwing the clutch out and in twice at each turn—wasting a lot of power and energy. You are glad when the sun sets, and go to the house with a feeling that farm life is not what it's cracked up to be.

The La Crosse Way

Set the pressure levers at the desired depth for planting. Start up the machine. When you come to the turn, don't stop; just trip the lever—the horses or tractor furnish the power for raising the discs. When you have made the turn, another push on the lever forces the drills down to proper depth. The horses or tractor have done the work without any effort on your part—without delays—without the strain required in repeatedly starting up a heavy machine. You have saved time—saved labor—accomplished a lot more work and are surprised that it is time to quit for the day. That's the La Crosse Way—the easy way.

You Can't Dodge the Facts

La Crosse Drills with Power Lift and Power Pressure are the only Drills that you can afford to Buy

Send for Catalog, Full Information and Latest Prices

There's a size Drill for every purpose, in either single or double disc styles. Besides our catalog we want to send you the interesting story of a single co-operative order that we have received for eight complete machines for eight different men living on adjoining farms. The fact that these eight men had watched the La Crosse Drill work for two years on a neighbor's farm is sufficient proof of the superiority of these machines.

Don't Make a Mistake in the Selection of Your Seed Drill

The Aristocrat of the Dairy



The Light-Running Close-Skimming and Sanitary

KING

Cream Separator

Bold bald statements and claims may help sell machines, but won't make satisfied customers. Thousands of King Separators are in daily use in Western Canada, and are giving unqualified satisfaction. They were sold with the option of "your money back if not satisfied."

On this same basis you can use a King Cream Separator on your own farm for 30 days, and then decide to keep it or ask for your money back. The reputation of this Farmers' Company is your assurance of a fair deal. You can be the sole and only judge as to whether you want to keep our Sanitary King or have your money refunded.

If you are interested on the Cream Separator Subject write for a copy of the

Open Gate to Greater Profits

It's the complete story of U.G.G. Sanitary King Separators, and contains a lot of valuable information on the dairying business generally that you should have before purchasing a separator of any kind.

There is a King size to meet your requirements, and a price that will meet with your approval. The cream season is just ahead of you. Now is a good time to start your investigation of King Separators.

For the Most Complete Farm Implement Catalog Issued in Canada write

You do not have to be a member of this Company to do business with it.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

The Organized Farmer in Business

Winnipeg
Regina
Saskatoon
Calgary
Edmonton



Arranging Twine Distribution

How Co-operation of Farmer, Local Association and Company helps secure the best and lowest cost distribution of Twine.

Just now, users of binder twine throughout the country are being asked to state the amount of U.G.G. twine they expect to require this season and to fill in the reservation forms sent them.

This plan shows how the co-operation of individual farmers, of associations and of company is used to insure the distribution of twine at lowest possible cost.

Throughout the country, U.G.G. twine is known for its high quality, its strength and its evenness of texture. It meets the most important of all tests—it works well in the binder. Farmers everywhere know that the cost of twine to them has been held down because the Farmers' Company was in the twine business.

A great benefit has been derived in keeping down distribution costs. This is done by distributing twine from the five principal warehouses of the company, through the company's elevators and through local associations. Car-lot freight distribution is used to the fullest extent possible.

In previous years, associations handling twine have been asked to estimate their requirements at this time of the year. This year, each individual farmer is being asked to give an estimate because this method will enable better twine service to be given throughout the country.

Local associations will be given preference in twine distribution, and wherever a local is prepared to handle U.G.G. twine this year, all orders will be filled through the association. As rapidly as the reservations come in, arrangements will be made in each locality for handling the supply of U.G.G. twine.

The twine reservation signed now does not finally commit the signer; the quantity can be adjusted any time before shipment to meet crop or unforeseen conditions, or the order can be cancelled entirely. The price is guaranteed to be as low as that of any standard quality Binder Twine offered anywhere in Western Canada.

What the reservation does is, by giving the estimated requirements for the year, to enable the best possible plan for distribution throughout the country to be arranged at the lowest possible cost.

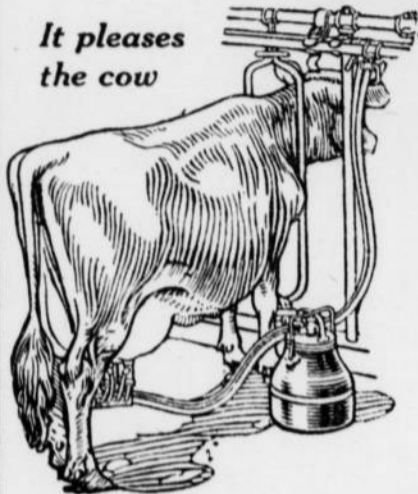
This plan in twine distribution illustrates the value of co-operation. Through the company alone, great service could be given in the handling of twine and in keeping down cost to the farmer. Still greater service is possible by the company and the local associations working together, especially where there is no local elevator through which service can be handled; but the maximum service on twine is obtained when the farmer himself, the association and the company are all co-operating.

It is co-operation such as this, making full use of the company, that enables the greatest good to be obtained from having a Farmers' Company in business.

To insure the full benefit of the plan to yourself, fill in the reservation form sent you, or, if you have not obtained one, write to the nearest office of the company.

The De Laval Milker

It pleases
the cow



Letter from a large U. S. Dairy.

Having now used a six unit De Laval Milker for nearly four years on more than one hundred cows, we wish to say that we are very well satisfied with the working of this machine in every detail. The cows all take kindly to the De Laval Milker. With labor conditions the way they have been for the last three or four years, we would have to dispense with part of our cows had it not been for the De Laval Milker.

And we must say that the service you render De Laval users is prompt and effective.

Henry Becker & Son, Inc.,
Roseland, N. J.

THE De Laval Milker is a tried and tested De Laval product. It is a distinctly different type of machine, positive and uniform in action.

The De Laval is faster, more reliable, more sanitary than any other method of milking. Its action is gentle and soothing from the start—old cows that are hard to milk, heifers and high-strung purebreds are all milked successfully.

The De Laval Milker is made and sold by the same Company which for over forty years has earned an enviable reputation for service to users. When a man buys a De Laval product, the Company considers that its obligation to him has just started.

Write to nearest De Laval office for Milker
Catalog, mentioning number of cows milked

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

CREAM WANTED

The many readers of this paper who have shipped poultry to us in the past will be glad to know that we have completed arrangements to extend our service to the farmers by installing a modern creamery in connection with our poultry business, and are now ready to receive shipments of cream. This means that you are assured of better prices for your cream than you are now getting. In making this statement regarding prices we are positively prepared to stand behind it and guarantee that you will realize more in dollars and cents by shipping to us.

Licensed and Bonded under the
Produce Dealers' Act of Manitoba
—\$3,000 deposited with Manitoba
Government for your protection.

Ship us your next Can of Cream.
Cans returned the same day. Re-
mittance made the following day.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.
91-95 Lusted St. WINNIPEG

SALT FISH SPECIAL

Atlantic Salmon, 20-pound
pails. Each\$4.50
Atlantic Herring, 20-pound
pails. Each 1.75

Send cash with order. In case of prepay
station, enclose sufficient extra to prepay
charges, or give nearest point with agent.

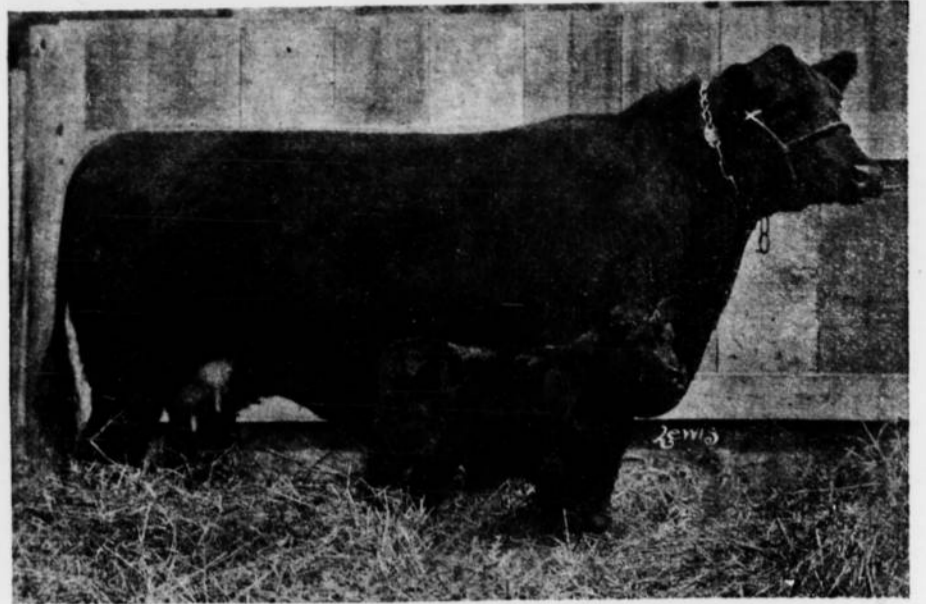
The Consumers Fish Co.
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Fordson Tractor Owners YOU WANT THIS Taco Ball-Bearing Governor

Guaranteed to maintain a speed within
10 per cent. Easily attached in one hour's
time. Guaranteed to satisfy or money re-
funded. Order early to be sure of de-
livery

Write for Full Particulars.

Walter Gratias, Distributor
59 23rd Street, Saskatoon, Sask.



One of the Lots in the McGregor-Henderson, Lacombe Sale.

Country Meat Inspection

NUMEROUS enquiries have reached us asking for a summary of the regulations dealing with meat inspection at country points. The following extract sets forth the problem in some of its implications:

"A short while ago I killed a beef, part of which I arranged to sell in town. The local butcher warned me that if I put my plan into operation he would lay information against me, as I would be liable under the act which demands veterinary inspection of all animals killed outside of licensed slaughter-houses.—A. P. S., Man."

The ideal toward which the public health authorities are striving is such regulation as will give to the consumer absolute certainty at all times that the meat he purchases is free from transmissible disease, properly slaughtered and handled in a hygienic manner. As a consumer, the farmer should enlist himself on this side. As a producer it is still in his interest to insist that his product is presented in the most attractive manner, so that consumption shall be increased. Official government meat inspection is very modern history, but much has been done to safeguard public health, and the main hindrance to an air-tight plan to prevent the sale of unfit meat lies in our system of distribution.

Up to the present in Manitoba there is no regulation to prevent any farmer from killing a beast of his own raising and selling it wherever he chooses between December 1 and March 1. Beginning December 1, 1920, a new regulation will come into effect demanding that even under these circumstances farmers must obtain slaughter-house licenses. This will not necessarily involve inspection of premises. The license has printed upon it the sanitary regulations which must be followed, and if subsequent inspection shows that the holder of the license disregards its conditions he is rendered liable.

The present regulations demand that butchering carried out between March 1 and December 1, must be on licensed premises. This is the season of dust and flies when good meat is readily contaminated. This also is the time for beef rings, and even at the present time in Manitoba these co-operative killing ventures must obtain licenses before commencing the season's activities. The requirements of the health board are not great, chiefly these, that the meat must be kept in a screened place, out of the dust and that offal be buried immediately after killing. The wisdom of this precaution is readily apparent when it is recognized that the entrails and lungs are the usual seat of tuberculous infection, and tuberculosis is not only spread to pigs fed on such but that dogs eating infected offal pass along to children, who play with them, the seed of the white scourge.

The above regulations apply solely to the slaughtering of meat which is consumed off the premises. There is no law to force meat inspection on a man who kills diseased meat and feeds it to his own family. Lastly, any man who, knowingly, sells meat unfit for consumption, whether killed on in-

spected premises or not is held punishable.

It will be noted that the preferential treatment accorded to farmers only applies to animals of their own raising. The agreed interpretation of this is animals of his own rearing from time of birth. The farmer who buys feeders in the fall and fattens them over winter is in the same position as the butcher, he must obtain an abattoir license at any time of the year. At first this may seem to work a little hardship, but this is the only workable arrangement which has so far been devised to prevent farmers putting the local butcher out of business during the winter months and losing his services during the summer. It serves the further purpose in the vicinity of cities of preventing peddlers and non-residents from purchasing stock, driving them to town, slaughtering outside of town and hawking the meat through the streets. Some of the vilest abuses have been practiced by this class. Before this provision became law inferior and ailing animals were purchased by them and sold to the poorer class of city dwellers, with disastrous results.

The promotion of the public health should be a charge on the individual conscience. The greater majority will see in these regulations an effort to check abuses and at the same time not bear harshly on the producer. On the whole, farmers recognize the value of local enterprise, and where a policy of let live is manifested by the local retailer, it is generally reciprocated. In the letter above quoted this happy state does not exist, unfortunately. An outsider secretly cherishes the immoral wish that the farmer will be able to get back at his butcher who resorted to such cheap strategy.

Manitoba Egg-laying Contest

On November 1, a Dominion-wide egg-laying contest was commenced on the Dominion Government Experimental Farms. The purpose of this contest is to test the egg-producing qualities of the many different breeds, and the different strains of the various breeds under uniform conditions of housing, feeding and care. Also it is desired to establish an official "Record of Performance" for laying hens. The contest will last 52 weeks, and any bird that lays 150 eggs in the 52 weeks will be eligible for registration in the "Record of Performance," and any bird that lays 225 eggs in the 52 weeks will be eligible for registration in the "Advanced Record of Performance." No hen that lays eggs that average less than 25 ounces to the dozen during the month of April, will be eligible for registration.

A pen consists of ten hens, and 163 pens have been entered and are now under test at the Dominion Experimental Farms in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. There are 20 pens in the contest at the Brandon Experimental Farm.

The end of the 19th week of the contest finds some of the Manitoba pens with very creditable records. In total number of eggs per pen laid dur-

Curdalac and Spongy Pepsin for Cheese-Making

These are the original peptic coagulants. They are accurately standardized. They have been successfully employed in the manufacture of Cheddar Cheese in all of the cheese-making districts of North America. They produce as high a quality of cheese, and as great a yield, as any coagulating medium known to the cheese-maker.

Curdalac: 1-gallon jugs and 10-gallon kegs.
Spongy Pepsin: 1-, 5-, 10- and 25-lb. cans.

START-O-LAC

This is a pure culture of lactic-acid-producing bacteria. It produces a clean and active mother-starter, enhancing the flavor of cheese, butter and buttermilk. It is an ideal preparation for preventing the growth of objectionable bacteria in milk. No weighing is necessary: simply use the contents of the bottle in the proper amount of selected milk.

Supplied in 1-ounce packages.

GERMTOX

A scientifically prepared germicide, disinfectant and deodorant; more active as a germ-destroyer than pure carbolic acid; is not a poison; does not stain. As a cleanser and deodorizer, and to inhibit molds and germs of various kinds, it is useful in all parts of the cheese factory and creamery; an efficient sterilizer for all dairy utensils. One ounce of Germtox to a gallon of water makes a powerful germicidal solution.

1-gallon bottles; 5-gallon demijohns.

These preparations are sold by all dealers in dairy supplies. Write for descriptive literature and other desired information.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

WALKERVILLE, ONT. MONTREAL, QUE.

For Sale---Eight Coming Three-Year-Old Percheron Stallions

sired by the noted show horse and sire, Lord Nelson, 118170. Some of these are good enough to place at the head of your pure-bred stud or add to your show herd.

PRICED VERY REASONABLE

A. H. WHITE

Kramer, Bottineau County, North Dakota

Percherons - Belgians

State Fair Winners. Stallions, Brood Mares and Fillies for Sale. Registered. FRED CHANDLER, R7, Chavillon, Iowa. Direct below St. Paul.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME

Taught in simplest English during spare time. Diploma granted. Cost within reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed. Have been teaching by correspondence twenty years. Graduates assisted in many ways. Every person interested in stock should take it. Write for catalogue and full particulars. **FREE** London Veterinary Correspondence School. Dept. 57 London, Ontario, Can.

Holstein Herd Averages 18,812 lbs. Milk

A herd of 13 Pure-bred Holsteins last year averaged 18,812 pounds of milk and 638.57 pounds of fat.

Do you realize the money there is in such cows? It is estimated that the average annual yield of all cows in this country is under 4,000 pounds. These 13 cows produce as much milk as 62 cows of the 4,000-pound class.

Why feed, milk and shelter any more cows than you need to produce the milk you require? If interested in

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Send for Booklets—they contain much valuable information.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

W. A. CLEMONS, Secretary, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

High Grade Oxford Ewes

We have for sale 140 excellent ewes. They are in the very best of condition and are in service to imported rams, due to lamb in May. We have always used the best rams money could buy and the flock certainly show it. Phone, write or come and see them.

C. L. TUTT ROULEAU, SASK.

ing 19 weeks, the White Wyandotte pens of Thos. Lund, of Stonewall and G. J. Thompson, Minnedosa, with 551 eggs each, are tied for second place among the 163 pens entered. A pen of Single-comb Anconas, owned by W. H. Howe, Winnipeg, holds sixth place. This pen suffered more from the extreme cold than did the Barred Rocks or White Wyandottes, but recently they have for two weeks in succession made the highest records for the Dominion, with two totals of 50 eggs for a pen in one week.

In total production from 20 pens for the 19 weeks, Manitoba stands third, with Ontario and Nova Scotia leading.

The most remarkable showing of the Manitoba contestants is in records of individual hens. Mr. Thompson's hens Nos. 68 and 70, with totals of 90 and 93 eggs, are the two heaviest laying hens among the 1,630 hens in the contest. Hen No. 68 during the 98 days of an extremely cold winter, December 5 to March 12, missed laying in only 14 days. The third highest hen in the contest is a Barred Rock, at Ottawa, with a total of 86 eggs at the end of 19 weeks. Mr. Lund's hen, No. 78, with 80 eggs, also holds a good record.

Lambing Time

The number of lambs raised largely determines the profits in sheep raising. It naturally follows that proper care and attention at lambing time are necessary if the flock is to make money.

Ewes should be in good, thrifty condition but not fat, as an over-fat ewe usually is as poor a mother as one that is too thin. About a month before lambing starts the ewes should receive a grain ration in addition to their other feed. A mixture of equal parts of oats and bran is the best grain to feed, and about a pound a day is plenty of this if the roughage is reasonably good.

Before lambing a number of small pens should be provided where they will be free from drafts, each pen just large enough to give room for one ewe and her lambs. A space four or five feet square is ample. If the ewes lamb during cold weather these pens must be in a warm place, but if the weather is mild good shelter and freedom from drafts are all that is necessary. When a ewe shows signs of lambing, she should be put in a pen and left there until the lamb is a day or two old. The time necessary after lambing will depend on the strength and vigor of the lamb. The advantages of this system of handling ewes at lambing are many. If any trouble is experienced at lambing, assistance can readily be given to both ewe and lamb. If a ewe loses her lamb, she can readily be taught to mother another lamb when confined closely with it. Weak lambs are given a chance to gain strength before being forced to shift for themselves. If a ewe is disinclined to own her lamb she soon gets over it when confined in the pen. This very seldom happens when the pens are used but is fairly common when the ewes are allowed to run with the flock. Also, anything that is wrong, such as udder trouble in the ewe, is readily detected and set right. When the udder is heavily wooled it should be trimmed so as to give the lambs every chance to suckle properly.

When the lambs are strong enough to take care of themselves they may be marked to identify them and then ewes and lambs turned out into a separate yard away from the main flock. This yard should always be provided as it is not fair to the lambs to put them in with the big flock as they are sure to be trampled more or less. There is also less confusion and crowding and results are better all round.

Ewes should, if anything, be fed better after lambing than before in order to induce a liberal supply of milk for the lambs. For the best results the lamb should never receive a check but should be kept gaining all the time. At ten days to two weeks old all lambs should be docked and, ram lambs not intended for breeding castrated. If done at that age both operations may be performed at once with little danger of loss. Lambs that are allowed to get too old are much more likely to die from shock and loss of blood. When they are about three weeks old a creep should be put across part of the yard with openings large enough to let the

Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares

We have on hand over 40 head of Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares.

Our horses are never picked over as we have new importations constantly arriving. We have a number of well-matched teams of Percheron and Belgian Mares at reasonable prices.



A Group of Dygert's Belgians.

Time given to responsible parties, and will accept either horses or cattle in exchange on our stallions or mares at their market value.

INSPECTION INVITED.

LET US KNOW YOUR WANTS.

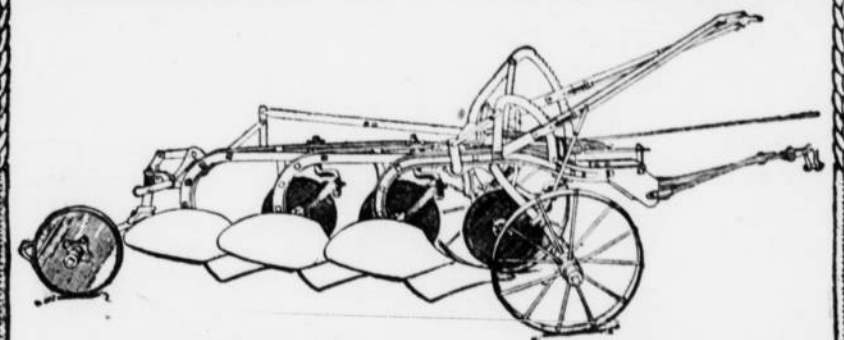
R. F. DYGERT CO. LIMITED

EDMONTON, ALBERTA
P.O. BOX 205

Clydesdales for Sale or Hire

I will sell or hire under Federal Aid System for 1920, FIVE GOOD CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, including the well-known stock getter, LORD CURRIE, imp., 11427, by Royal Edward, out of Flashwood Princess. NEWFIELD PRIDE, 11429, by Honest Prince, by Hiawatha. MEADOWBANK BRUCE, by The Bruce, and others. Stock Mares and Fillies in foal to these horses also for sale. Write:

Peter Horn, Meadowbank Farm, Regina, Sask.



Plow Progress

IT WAS away back in 1770 that the first English plow patent was granted. Jos. Foljambe, of Yorkshire, is the man who is credited with having started the ball a-rolling, so to speak. He was followed by such other notable pioneers as P. P. Howard and Robt. Ransome, English inventors, and James Small, a Scotchman—all active before American plow invention began.

From 1770 to 1920 is a far cry—practically 150 years—and during all that time, from Foljambe's first practical plow to the highly improved and wonderfully efficient **Hamilton Plows** of today, plow development has been going on steadily. **Hamilton Tractor Plows** represent the sum total of this Plow Progress. In these plows are incorporated the experience and ideas of many men.

You will appreciate such **Hamilton Tractor Plow** features as the high power-lift—clears the plow of trash instantly; the positive and almost instantaneous action of the lift, so that the plow leaves or enters the ground quickly, making an even start and finish at headlands, and doing away with "patchy" furrows that so often result where tractor plows are raised to avoid striking a half-buried boulder in the field.



Let us send you a descriptive pamphlet telling all about **Hamilton Tractor Plows**. Send us your name and address on the margin of this advertisement.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF CANADA LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

WESTERN BRANCHES—BRANDON WINNIPEG MAN. CALGARY EDMONTON LETHBRIDGE ALTA.
ESTEVAN N. BATTLEBORO REGINA SASKATCHEWAN YORKTON SASK.
EASTERN BRANCHES—HAMILTON LONDON OTTAWA ONT. MONTREAL QUEBEC QUE. ST. JOHN N. B.

Bar U Percherons



MARVEL, 4759.
Bred, raised, owned, and used by the Bar U.

The largest herd of pure-bred Percherons in the world. The first Percheron breeding establishment in Canada. The only firm on the American continent from which British horsemen have selected Percheron breeding stock to establish studs in Britain. 54 Head of Registered Pure-bred Percheron Stallions, all of our own raising, two, three, and four-years' old, up to over a ton; blacks and greys to select from. The predecessors, back to three and four generations are to be seen on the ranch.

Do not be beguiled into buying cheap cull stallions from the United States (bearing heavy exchange cost) when you can buy better stuff cheaper, and satisfy yourself by seeing the ancestry, as well as looking at pedigree certificates. Play safe and visit the Bar U before buying.

Geo. Lane

Post Office, Bar U Ranch, Pekisko

Railway Station, High River, Alta.

Pioneer Stock Farm Belgians

One of the greatest collections in America. Stud headed by:

Paramount Flashwood, 1610

Farceur's Greatest Son in Service. At the recent Brandon Winter Fair my winnings included First in Four-year-old Class, and Grand Champion Stallion of the Breed, with Paramount Flashwood. First and Third in Three-year-old Stallions, with Pioneer Masterpiece, by Caesar de Box and Farceur 7th, by Farceur, the first horse of my own breeding. First in Two-year-old Stallions with Farceur Again, by Farceur, and First in Two-year-old Fillies on Lady Wolver, by the \$11,400 Paramount Wolver. This filly is also of my own breeding.

New importation expected shortly. Choice stallions and mares for sale at all times.

GEORGE RUPP

LAMPMAN, SASK.

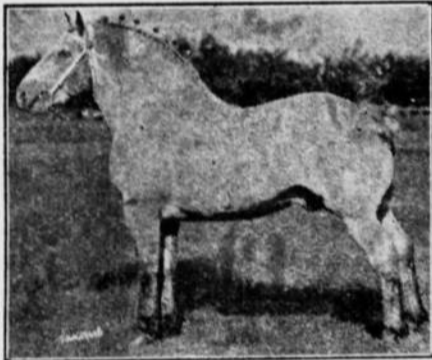


SIZE, SUBSTANCE AND SYMMETRY

with quality, action, and the choicest lines of breeding characterize our present stock of

CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS

A new importation just received containing several prize winners.



MARSHALL—One of my Last Importations.

Inspection or correspondence cordially invited

Alex. Galbraith & Son

10129 98th STREET

EDMONTON

The oldest firm in the business in North America

Clydesdales - Shorthorns - Oxford Sheep

High-Class Stock at Reasonable Prices. Come to Carberry, Man., and see some of the best to be had in the country. A visit will repay you many times over.

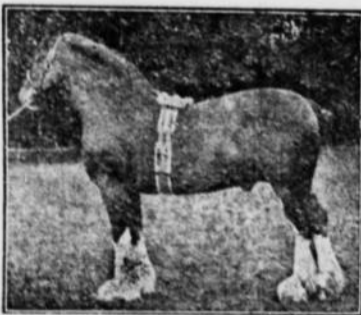
CLYDESDALES—A new importation just landed which includes the great show and breeding horses Royal Montrose, by Royal Salute; Manhausen, by Baron of Buchlyvie; Mondego, Montenegro, and Marcus Brutus, all by Bonnie Buchlyvie.

I have also horses of my own breeding and can sell at all prices to suit all buyers; 17 to select from in stallions alone. I will offer specially stallions during the next 30 days, and will offer at prices that anyone in need of a horse can't get away without buying. Special terms to responsible parties.

SHORTHORNS—An importation of five bulls and five heifers, with calves at foot, will be here by the end of March. Also a very fine choice of bulls of my own breeding, and females of all ages for sale. Will offer four special bulls at the Brandon Bull Sale.

SHEEP—Ten Oxford shearling ewes, all in lamb or with lambs at foot. Also a top show yearling ram for sale, just imported, will be here by end of March. Speak quick if you want them.

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN.



ACME PERCHERONS

Headed by the Champion, Keota Jalap. One, two, and three-year-old stallions for sale, from mares of royal breeding, including Grand Champion, Canadian-bred Champion. First and Second Prize Brood Mares and First Prize Teams in Harness at Calgary Exhibition, 1919. A Class "A" Certificate goes with every horse. Prices Reasonable.

E. A. DAVENPORT

ACME, ALTA.

lambs through, but not the mothers, and a shallow trough containing a little oats and bran placed fairly close to it. It is astonishing how quickly the little fellows will slip through and start to nibble at the feed. Handled in this way the lambs can be kept growing at

The Perfect Male

By P. M. Abel

IN the closing months of last year a new regulation regarding inspection of stallions standing for public service in England and Scotland was brought forward. It met with strong condemnation on the part of horse breeders because too much power was put into the hands of the inspecting veterinarians. They were empowered to discard horses for undesirable conformation as well as for definite unsoundness, and as the Scottish Farmer put the case, while veterinarians may know all about the inside of a horse they are very poor judges of the outside of one.

Among the defects which veterinarians were instructed to consider was cryptorchidism, or the imperfect descent of the testicles. This provision drew out the comment that Scotland Yet (I quote from memory) and other noted sires were defectives in this sense, and had the law been in force at that time the notable contribution which these horses made to the breed would have been lost. This brings into relief the question of the advisability of using imperfect males for procreation. To produce spermatazoa, or male seed, capable of fertilizing the female contribution, one testicle fully formed and descended into the scrotum is sufficient. For use on grade stock where all the males will be eventually castrated there can be little objection to the employment of a sire so furnished, provided always that he is known to be virile and his colts possess the desired physical conformation. If, however, such an animal be used in a pure-bred herd or stud, evil consequences follow, which every breeder would desire to avoid.

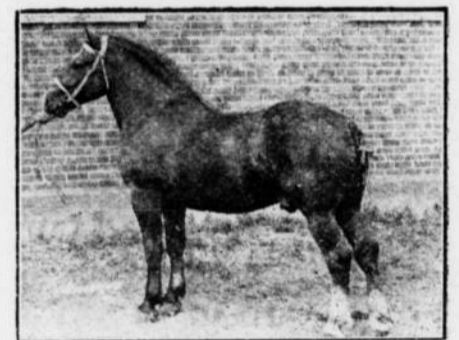
Animal bodies are made up for the most part of two symmetrical halves, each half containing organs identical with those in the other half. It seems a wise provision of nature that when the organ on one side becomes inactive its partner on the other side is enabled to carry in part the extra load. In the case of normal animals either testicle develops complete spermatazoa which are capable of fertilization. In males possessing but one testicle it is just possible that the single member is more active than one of a normal pair, giving the animal a reproductive capacity practically equal to that of a perfectly-fashioned specimen. But experience has taught that an animal born imperfect is apt to pass this peculiarity on to his descendants. In some only one member will be affected and their procreative power will be the same as that of their sire. Some will escape altogether and pass on an untainted inheritance. The remainder will have both right and left testicle undeveloped and undescended, and these will, for the most part, be entirely impotent. These latter will have the physical attributes and spirit of the perfect male, they will perform the act of coition, but they cannot beget as their seminal fluid does not contain the all-important spermatazoa.

The Development of the Testicle

Knowledge of the formation and development of the testes will help to a clearer understanding of this phenomenon. In most of the higher animals, including man, the testicles are formed in the same region as the ovaries of the female, close to the kidneys. About the time of birth they pass down a previously-prepared channel into the purse and remain there throughout life. The elephant is a notable exception to this rule. In this species the testicle remains in the body until the arrival of the first rutting season, when it descends into the scrotum, there to remain until that period comes to a close when they are retracted, remaining in the body until the onset of the following period. This cycle is repeated over and over during the reproductive life of the animal. But our domestic stock follow the former rule, and in that case the complete descent of the testicle is a necessary condition for perfect func-

a rate not possible if the mother's milk is depended upon entirely. The sooner after lambing that the ewes and lambs can be put out on good pasture the better the results will be all round.—N. D. McKenzie, Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask.

tioning. Now perfect functioning means two things. The testicles produce one substance, which, carried by the blood throughout the body, affects various organs producing the evidences of masculinity, which, when possessed in full, are valuable indications of the worth of a sire. What this substance is we do not know. It is generally believed that its secretion is in some way affected by the second product of the testicles, the spermatazoa. When the latter are present the former is more active. So far as is known at present, an imperfectly descended testicle will form the first substance but not the essential life-conveying seed. The evidence of the breeder supports this view by indicating that productivity in a male is associated with the appearances of masculinity, in other words the sire which produces an abundance of virile spermatazoa also secretes the most active aforementioned substance, as may



Maple Grove Noble.
One of Singmaster's Prize Colts.

be seen by his appearance and actions, but that a certain degree of masculinity is possible without spermatazoa, notably in horses with undescended testicles.

Regarded as a Variation

It has been well known for a century that every portion of the body is subject by nature to variation, now in one way, now in another. Sometimes the variation is so minute as to be immeasurable; sometimes so great as to be very obvious. This is an indication that the influences which fashion the animal body are not absolutely stable. In wild life the typical form and functions are preserved almost without variation. Under domestication variation is wide and has enabled man to make use of it so as to produce vastly improved types. We know, furthermore, that variation once set in is apt to become more pronounced in succeeding generations. In the case of the undescended testicle we have a variation which occurring only on one side may be passed along with a more pronounced manifestation. Where both sides are affected the animal is sterile. Nor do female offspring escape uninfluenced as they pass along to their sons this tendency even though they be sired by normal males.

It is needless to say that none of the foregoing applies to cases where one testicle has been removed by an operation. If the remaining testicle functions normally the ensuing offspring will be normal, and in turn hand down an unimpaired heritage. These mutilation cases have been worked out in great detail. Rats have been docked for 50 generations, but at the end of that time still persisted in producing young with normal tails. Witness also the evidence presented by the continuance for centuries of the practice of circumcision among the Jews. Only such males as are lacking by birth need be discriminated against for breeding purposes.

It will be apparent that the use of imperfect males for pure-bred matings should be forbidden by general consent as it is a provision of nature for the discontinuance of certain male lines, and the stock breeder who does not heed nature's warning, will, some day have to pay the price.

In Livestock Circles

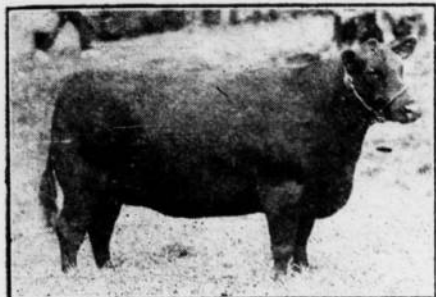
Widespread Influence

It is a compliment to Canadian enterprise and skill to see Canadian-bred animals featured as herd headers in advertisements carried in some of the leading livestock journals. The reappearance of the name Glencarnock, prompts this particular observation.

London Shire Horse Show

News has just come to hand of the success of the 41st annual show of the Shire Horse Society, held at Islington.

H.M. the King's Sandringham stud, now managed by Arthur Beek, who succeeded his brother, who fell in the great war, provided the champion stallion. This was the first prize three-year-old, Field Marshal V., 35627, by Champion's Clansman, 29221. He was bred at Sandringham, was



Blackbird of Glyn Mawr.

first in his class, regarded as the best in the show, and won the junior champion cup and the supreme championship, beating the champion aged horse, Blaisdon Draughtsman, 32113, a bay seven-year-old, owned by F. W. Cope, Cheswardine, Market Drayton. He was reserve for special last year, and second in his class in 1916. He won the class for stallions over four and under ten years old, and 16.2 hands or over. The reserve to him for the senior cup was Lord Middleton's Knottingley Major, 33305, a wide, thick horse, which stood second to him in their own class.

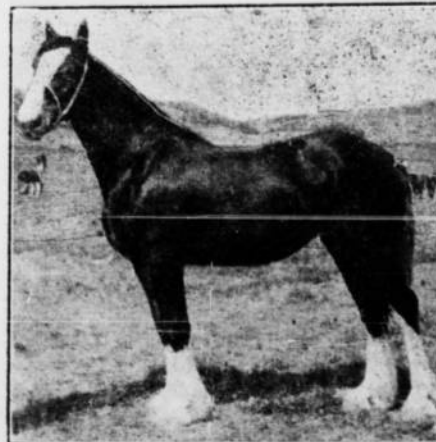
The champion mare was A. R. Grimes' gleadhorse Seclusion, 84986, a bay five-year-old, by Childwick Champion, 22215, winner of first in the class for mares five years old and over, and not less than 16.2 hands. She is a typical Shire, a good mover, with great substance and plenty of feather. The reserve was the noted champion, Halstead Royal Duchess, 63853, now 11 years old, and winner of first in the aged class for mares under 16.2 hands. This is a first-class specimen, got by the famous Lockinge Forest King, 18867. She has been a frequent winner in the past.

Wm. Dunlop, Dunure Mains, Ayr, the noted Clydesdale breeder, won first with a recently-purchased yearling Shire filly, Pendley Vanity. The last Scotsman to carry home a first prize from the London Shire Show was Lawrence Drew, who, in 1880 won first with Topsy, who later figured in north-country breeding history.

The Percheron Review for 1920 has just come to hand. It is, as usual, beautifully illustrated, replete with information, contains records of the important shows and meetings in the States, and should be in the home of every Percheron lover. Following the transfer of Secretary Wayne Dinsmore to the Horse Publicity Association, Ellis McFarlane, former assistant, has taken over the duties of secretaryship. Requests for the Review should be directed to him at the headquarters of the association, Chicago.

Famous Angus Cow

The Aberdeen-Angus Journal reports the death of Dolly Copland, one of the cows which will have a deserving place in breed history. She died after an accident, at the age of 20, having produced 19 calves, many of them famous show winners. One of her sons, Glenfoil Thickset 2nd, was four times an international champion. Her last calf is now being fitted as a steer for the 1920 International, by the veteran "Ed." Hall. This is the breed which produced Grannie, the Prima cow that lived to the age of 36, but Grannie had every care which could be given her in order to establish a record, while Dolly Copland had just a plain farm bringing up, and but for the breaking of her hip might have gone along contributing regularly for a few years more.



Dalhousie Perfection.
A Western Canada Winner of 1919.

Meeting of the Saskatchewan Shorthorn Club

A meeting of the Saskatchewan Shorthorn Club was held at Regina, on March 12, when there was a good attendance of breeders from all parts of the province.

R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, occupied the chair, and when the usual customary business had been disposed of, a very interesting discussion took place on ways and means of furthering the interests of the breed throughout the province. Norman M. Ross, of Indian Head, told of how a number of Shorthorn enthusiasts in his district had formed a syndicate among themselves, with the object, principally, of purchasing a high-class sire for the use of the different herds, one sire to every three or four of the breeders. He spoke of the success which they had had at the sale of Shorthorns, which had been held at Indian Head, and through which 19 new men had gone into the breeding and raising of Shorthorn cattle. He suggested that more local clubs should be formed, and that these should be affiliated with the Provincial Shorthorn Club, so as to get a better membership.

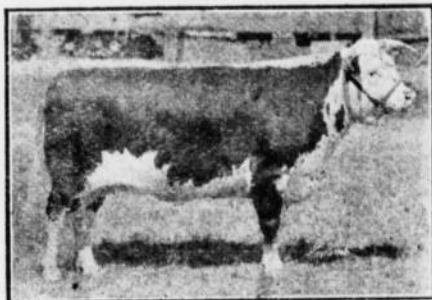
Professor George E. Day, secretary of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, also addressed the meeting and gave some valuable information on ways and means to increase the number of purebred bulls in outlying parts of the province. He urged the advantage of holding small sales throughout the province, but pointed out to the members that it would be highly advisable for them to send only their best class of cattle to these sales. He pointed out that they might not always obtain the price they looked for, but from an advertising point of view, the publicity the breed would get in the long run would more than off-set the little disadvantage at the start.

Dean Rutherford, of the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, spoke on pedigrees.

One or two new resolutions were put before the meeting—one of them being that this club recommend delegates to go to the annual meeting at Toronto, next February, and another asking the Dominion Shorthorn Association to issue certificates, giving the names of the breeders of the sires and dams and also the extended breeding of the three top sires.

Hereford Men Meet

At a meeting of the Saskatchewan Hereford Breeders' Association, held at Regina,



Perfection Lass 5th.

Canadian Grand Champion in 1919.

on March 12, a resolution was passed increasing the membership fees to \$5.00, while another, to take up with the Manitoba and Alberta associations the matter of having the annual meeting held in Brandon, next year, and also the appointment of a field representative, was also passed.

The officers for the ensuing year were appointed as follows: President, C. J. L. Field, Moosomin; vice-president, W. N. Cattley, Craven; directors: Messrs. Shore, Palmer, Hanley, Gibson, Ritchie and J. G. Robertson.

The president was appointed representative to the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association.

W. H. Harrison, Hyde, was appointed secretary and representative for Saskatchewan to the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association.

Saskatchewan Clydesdale Club Meet

A meeting of the Saskatchewan Clydesdale Club was held at Regina, on March 11, when quite a few matters of interest to the breed were brought up and discussed.

It was recommended by some of the members that a sale of good Clydesdales, comprised of breeding stock and geldings, take place in connection with the association's bulls sale next year. That the Dominion Clydesdale Association be asked for a special grant of \$250 to the Saskatchewan Clydesdale Club, to further the interests of the breed in the province, and that they be allowed to spend the money to the best advantage.

Another resolution was passed recommending that the fall fair held at Regina, be changed to spring, while another was a set of judges to be recommended to the neighboring provinces to act at the various fairs this coming summer, and that fair boards be approached to make a separate day designated "Clydesdale Day," and that all judging of the breed be done on that day.

The following officers were elected for 1920: Hon. president, Dean Rutherford, Saskatoon; president, R. A. Wright, Drinkwater; vice-president, R. M. Douglas, Tantallon; directors: Norman M. Ross, Indian Head; W. G. Wilkinson, Tuxford; R. H. Scott, Alameda; Fred Colburn, Gull Lake; A. G. Quigley, Santaluta; W. H. Gibson,

Continued on Page 46

GLENCARNOCK STOCK FARMS

BRANDON, MANITOBA



Aberdeen-Angus Bulls and Heifers

Special offer of 25 Aberdeen-Angus Bulls, 12 to 15 mths. old, at \$225 each

All these Bulls are bred by us and are sired by one of our noted show and stock bulls. They are a big, fine lot, every one is absolutely guaranteed a sure breeder.

Order at once, either by mail or visit our farms. It will pay you to buy from us to get the best.

Young Cows, due to calve this spring, at \$350 to \$400 each.

Show Bulls and Heifers also for Sale

JAMES D. MCGREGOR, Proprietor

SCOTCH BRED and MILKING SHORTHORNS

We are offering for sale a number of imported Shorthorn Bulls and Females, many of them from straight Scotch breeding by imported sires; also some show heifers and a number of well-bred dual-purpose animals. This stock is mostly made up of two-year-olds, and comprises sons and grandsons of Gainford Marquis, imp., Oakland Star, imp., and Right Sort, imp.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED. WRITE AND TELL US YOUR WANTS.

JAS. BOUSFIELD & SONS MACGREGOR, MAN.



Shorthorns and Clydesdales

A few SHORTHORN Females for Sale, also Two Good CLYDESDALE Mares.

Apply—LORNE C. WILKIN, Myrtle P.O., Man.

If You Want Herefords

Come to Willow Springs Ranch, Crossfield, Alta., where from a herd of 700 head I will sell a number of Choice Yearling Heifers, Two-year-old Heifers in Calf to my great herd bulls, or beautiful Cows, safe in calf. I have also 40 Bulls of different ages for sale. Among these are bulls to suit all needs. Come and see these Cattle or Write.

FRANK COLLICUT, 636-11th Avenue W., Calgary



Elmhurst Polled Herefords

Canada's Largest Polled Hereford Herd
Herd Headers, Polled Climax and Bullion 17th.
Stock, all ages, both sexes, for sale, including 50 bulls of splendid individuality. Write us or come and see our cattle.
JONES BROS., WHITEWATER, MAN.

LIBERAL TERMS GUARANTEE J. H. GRAHAM PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS
Stallion Service Books, 35 cents. Breeders' Lien Notes, 50 cents.
Cor. AVENUE G and 21st STREET, SASKATOON, SASK.

SEED OATS

Selected Oats and Wheat

	BRANDON	CALGARY	BAGS	Price
OATS, Abundance	1.19	1.19	3 bus.	25c
OATS, Banner	1.23	1.23	3 bus.	25c
OATS, Victory	1.22	1.22	3 bus.	25c
WHEAT, Marquis	3.00	3.15	2 bus.	35c

When Fort William Spot or May price for 2 C.W. Oats is 88c, or less, the price will be as per above, but on every advance over 88c these prices advance concurrently. Prices established according to close of market on day order received.

Prices quoted are for lots of 30 bus. and upwards.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON CAR-LOAD LOTS

Pedigreed and Improved Seed Oats

	BRANDON	CALGARY	BAGS	Price
McKENZIE 96	\$2.20	\$2.35	3 bus.	60c
BANNER, Special Strain	1.75	1.90	3 bus.	35c
BANNER, Registered	1.95	2.15	3 bus.	35c
ABUNDANCE	1.50	1.55	3 bus.	35c
GOLD RAIN	1.50	1.65	3 bus.	60c
CARTON'S 22	1.50	1.60	3 bus.	35c
NEWMARKET	1.50	1.55	3 bus.	35c
SIXTY-DAY	1.55	1.65	3 bus.	35c

Prices quoted are for lots of 12 bus. or more; for 3 bus. and less than 12 bus., add 5c; less than 3 bus., add 15c. Registered Oats not sold in less than 3-bus. lots.

Pedigreed and Improved Seed Wheat

	BRANDON	CALGARY	BAGS	Price
RED BOBS	\$8.90	\$9.25	2 1/2 bus.	35c
KITCHENER, Gold Standard	4.40	4.75	2 1/2 bus.	35c
MARQUIS, Gold Standard	3.45	3.75	2 bus.	35c
MARQUIS, Registered, 91-X	3.55	3.85	2 bus.	35c
PRELUDE, Gold Standard	3.80	4.05	2 bus.	35c
DURUM or MACARONI	4.50	4.75	2 bus.	35c

Prices quoted are for lots of 10 bus. or more; for 2 bus. and less than 10 bus., add 5c; less than 2 bus., add 15c. Our Gold Standard Kitchener is specially recommended; you cannot get better for quality or pedigree. Registered Wheat not sold in less than 2-bus. lots.

Selected Northern-Grown Field Corn

	BRANDON	CALGARY	BAGS	Price
IMP. LEAMING DENT	\$3.60	\$4.00	2 1/2 bus.	50c
NORTH-WESTERN DENT	4.20	4.75	2 1/2 bus.	35c
MINNESOTA 13 DENT	4.15	4.50	2 1/2 bus.	35c

Prices quoted are for lots of 5 bus. or more; 2 1/2 bus. and less than 5 bus., add 5c; less than 2 1/2 bus., add 10c.

Selected Barley, Speltz, Rye and Flax

	BRANDON	CALGARY	BAGS	Price
BARLEY, Manchurian 871	\$2.65	\$2.85	2 bus.	35c
BARLEY, O.A.C. 21	2.55	2.70	2 bus.	35c
BARLEY, Mensury	2.45	2.55	2 bus.	35c
RYE, Spring	2.55	2.85	2 1/2 bus.	50c
RYE, Fall or Winter	2.65	2.85	2 1/2 bus.	50c
FLAX, Common	6.90	7.00	2 bus.	35c
FLAX, Primost	7.00	7.10	2 bus.	35c

Prices quoted are for lots of 10 bus.; bag lots add 5c per bush; less than bag lots, add 15c per bus.

	BRANDON	CALGARY	BAGS	Price
SPELTZ, Selected	\$5.75	\$6.25	100 lbs.	35c
FIELD PEAS, Selected Stocks, per bus., from				\$5.20 to \$6.40

SUNFLOWER.—Recent experiments have demonstrated the superiority of Sunflowers for ensilage purposes. Try out a small area (ten pounds will sow an acre) and prove its value for yourself.

	BRANDON	CALGARY	BAGS	Price
SUNFLOWER, Giant, Selected Seed	\$22.00	\$23.00	100 lbs.	50c

Grasses

	BRANDON	CALGARY	BAGS	Price
BROME, Gold Standard	\$28.50	\$29.50	100 lbs.	50c
BROME, Gilt Edge	26.00	27.00	100 lbs.	50c
WESTERN RYE, Gold Standard	26.50	27.50	100 lbs.	50c
WESTERN RYE, Gilt Edge	24.00	25.00	100 lbs.	50c
BROME AND WESTERN RYE	24.50	25.50	100 lbs.	50c
O.K. PASTURE GRASS	32.00	33.00	100 lbs.	50c
TIMOTHY, Gold Standard	22.00	22.50	120 lbs.	60c
TIMOTHY, Gilt Edge	20.00	20.50	120 lbs.	60c
TIMOTHY, Silver Standard	18.50	19.00	120 lbs.	60c
SUDAN GRASS	21.00	22.00	145 lbs.	50c
MILLET, Common, Gilt Edge	6.75	7.75	145 lbs.	45c
MILLET, Common Gold Standard	7.60	8.60	145 lbs.	45c
MILLET, Golden	8.50	9.50	145 lbs.	45c
MILLET, Hog	7.50	8.50	145 lbs.	45c
MILLET, Japanese	12.50	13.50	145 lbs.	45c
MILLET, Siberian	7.65	8.65	145 lbs.	45c

Clover and Alfalfa

	BRANDON	CALGARY	BAGS	Price
SWEET CLOVER, White, Ontario grown	\$37.00	\$38.00	160 lbs.	65c
SWEET CLOVER, White, Alberta Grown	43.00	42.00	160 lbs.	65c
ALFALFA, Turkestan, Genuine	60.00	61.00	160 lbs.	65c
ALFALFA, No. 3253, Choice	51.00	52.00	160 lbs.	65c
ALFALFA, Montana Grown	60.00	61.00	160 lbs.	65c
ALFALFA, Liscomb, Variegated	70.00	71.00	160 lbs.	65c
ALFALFA, Grimm	85.00	86.00	160 lbs.	65c

Grow your own Vegetables. Reduce the cost of living, and promote better health. Write for

McKENZIE'S TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CATALOG

Eighty-eight pages, profusely illustrated. Everything described in a simple manner so as to convey a correct impression. A real help to farmers and gardeners in the West.

Seed Potatoes—Selected Stock

AMERICAN WONDER	340	WEE MacGREGOR
EARLY OHIO		IRISH COBBLER
BOVEE		

Per Bushel Sacked, Brandon or Calgary. Order Now. Shipment when weather permits.

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We have very choice stocks, unsurpassed for quality. Mail your orders now.

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IF you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know, and we will put you in touch with the makers.



Potato Growers near the Larger Cities find their product much in demand in early Spring

The Culture of Oats

In the Park Belt of North-eastern Saskatchewan

By Stanley H. Vigor

THE great oat-producing regions of the world lie almost wholly within the north temperate zone and include Russia, Norway and Sweden, Germany, Canada and the north central part of the United States. Russia and its provinces Poland and northern Caucasia, produce the greatest quantities of oats of any country in Europe or America or in fact the world. The oats grown there are high grade, and many of the most valuable varieties now being grown in America are importations from Russia, largely from the southwestern provinces.

The average yield of oats per acre varies in the oat-growing regions of the world. The yields are greater in Germany and the United Kingdom, with their moist climates and intensive farming methods, than in this country. The total yield of oats in Canada has increased from 42,489,453 bushels in 1871 to 380,274,000 bushels in 1918.

The oat crop does best in cool, moist climates, and will not thrive in the warmer regions unless the water supply is ample. For these reasons oats can be grown very successfully in the north-eastern part of Saskatchewan.

Oats may be classified as side or "mane" oats, and spreading oats. In the side or "mane" oat the branches hang to one side of the stem but in the spreading oat they extend in all directions. This class comprises the largest number and the most popular of the varieties of oats.

Another classification divides them into three main types: the early type, the banner type, and the side oats type. Daubeney, Sixty-day, Kherson, O.A.C. No. 3, Yellow Russian and Orloff are varieties of the early type and are low yielders, but mature early and thus escape injury from fall frosts and severe damage from rust. The straw of this class is short and fine, and the grain is of good quality, having 74-77 per cent. kernel. Most of the varieties now grown in the West belong to the Banner group, and the best producers of this type are Banner, Victory and Gold Rain. The straw of these is of medium quality, fairly strong and medium to long. The grain is of good quality, having 71-74 per cent of kernel.

Fifty pounds Black, Dodd's White, Gold Queen and Black Tartarian are typical varieties of the side oat group which receives its name from the characteristic way in which the head grows on one side of the stem. These oats are late in maturing, and are, therefore, more likely to be damaged by rust and frost. The straw is rather long, and heavy and coarse, and the quality of the grain is low, having only 50-72 per cent. of kernel.

Below is a table showing the average yields per acre and number of days maturing of several varieties of oats grown at Saskatoon for nine years, 1911-1919:

Name of Variety	Yield per Acre Bus. Lbs.	No. of days Maturing
Banner	70 23	107
Victory	67 8	107 1/2
Gold Rain	67 24	105 1/2
Ligowo	64 14	106
Abundance	63 24	106 1/2

Selection of Seed

When a suitable variety is chosen, the selection of the seed is very important. It should be of the highest grade. High grade seed consists of plump,

heavy grain, free from weed seeds, and other foul materials. If the grain is cleaned through an ordinary fanning mill, the trash and light oats can be blown out by the current of air, while the small oats and most of the weed seeds are removed by means of the screens. Many of the small, light oats will not germinate at all, while others produce weak plants which materially reduce the yield. Many experiments conducted in different places have shown that the heavy oats obtained by means of the fanning mill have given higher yields than oats, the seed of which was obtained as it came from the thresher, and these in turn have given higher yields than light seed.

The importance of testing seed as to its vitality or germinating power cannot be over-emphasized. Often the vitality of a sample of apparently good seed has been found quite low. Sometimes frozen oats exhibit no physical characteristics which are apparent to the naked eye. Any farmer can make this test himself, or he can send a two-ounce sample for germination test to the Dominion Seed Testing Laboratory in Calgary or in Winnipeg, which will test it, free of charge, and send a report of the test to the farmer.

The seed should be treated for the prevention of smut. An easy and effective method of treatment is to sprinkle the seed with a solution made of one pound of formaldehyde to 40 gallons of water. The seed should be spread out on a clean floor, thoroughly sprinkled and shovelled over until all the grain is well moistened. There are many forms of "pickling" machines on the market which may be used for this purpose. After the grain is moistened it should be covered for a few hours with blankets or something which will keep the gas in. The gas kills the smut spores.

Preparation of the Seed Bed

Oats demand cool weather and abundance of moisture, and although oats will produce well on poorer grades of soil than any other of the cereals a careful preparation of the seed bed will be amply repaid by increased production. The seed bed should be compact with a loose mellow soil on the top, and it has been found that land packed before or after the seed has been sown produces a crop which germinates more quickly and more evenly in the spring and ripens earlier in the fall.

Although the park belt of Saskatchewan is favored with more moisture than other parts of the province, yet summerfallowing the land every third or fourth year to conserve moisture for the succeeding crops and to control weeds is good practice.

Spring plowed land may produce a heavier, though ranker and later maturing crop than fall plowed land, but if the land is plowed, packed and harrowed early in the fall and surface cultivated the following spring the results are practically as good, and the crop usually matures a little earlier. Fall plowing therefore is recommended, because one is able by this means to relieve the pressure due to other spring work.

Several methods may be used to control weeds:

1. Summerfallow a portion of the farm every year;

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2. Plow and surface cultivate the land in the fall; surface cultivate again late in the spring after the other land has been seeded and then sow oats or barley to be cut for green feed;

3. Surface cultivate the land in the fall or early spring to promote the germination of seeds lying in or on the ground; plow it late in the spring and sow oats or barley to be cut for green feed before any weed seeds ripen and fall to the ground.

Rate of Seeding

The rate of seeding oats depends on several things:

1. The preparation of the soil, whether fallow or stubble land;
2. The variety of oats, whether large or small seeded;
3. Germination percentage; and,
4. Length of growing period.

Relatively larger quantities of seed should be used, (1) on fields such as the fallow which contains a good store of moisture, (2) when a large seeded variety such as Abundance or Leader is used, (3) when the germination percentage is low, (4) when the length of the growing period is short, since heavy seeding promotes early maturity. Rates of seeding vary from one to one and one-half bushels per acre in the case of Daubeney, a small seeded variety, to four bushels per acre in the case of Abundance oats, a large seeded variety. Banner oats are usually sown at the rate of two and one-half to three bushels per acre on summerfallow and breaking, and at two to two and one-half bushels per acre on fall and spring plowed land.

The best time to sow in the park belt is between May 5 and May 15, although owing to pressure of work in the spring, oat seeding may be done as early as May 1, but not later than May 24, except when the crop is to be cut for green feed. When oats are sown before May 1 the late spring frosts often thin out the stand and germination is poor and uneven.

Summary

In conclusion the following practices for the culture of oats in the park belt of Saskatchewan are recommended:

1. The choice of a good yielding variety having a stiff straw. Banner and Victory are recommended, and for earlier maturing oats Gold Rain and Daubeney;
2. Sowing the seed according to its size and plumpness at the rate of two and one-half to four bushels per acre on summerfallow and breaking, and two to three bushels per acre on fall and spring plowing;
3. For Banner oats two to two and one-half bushels per acre and for Gold Rain a little less according to the preparation of the soil; sowing between the dates of May 5 and May 15 or if there is a great pressure of work between May 1 and 24.
4. Summerfallowing every third or fourth year in order to control weeds and conserve moisture for succeeding crops;
5. Early fall plowing, packing and harrowing for second crop whenever possible followed by surface cultivation in the spring, or surface cultivate in the fall followed by spring plowing. The use of the packer on clay soil, however, is not advisable.
6. Fall plowing and surface cultivation followed by late surface cultivation in the latter part of the spring, or surface cultivation in the fall, followed by late spring plowing and sowing with oats or beardless barley for green feed in order to control weeds.

It should be noted that this discussion has particular reference to oat growing in the park belt of north-eastern Saskatchewan.

Ed. Note.—This article is the result of investigations carried out by Mr. Vigor for the University of Saskatchewan.

Sunflowers

Q.—I read with interest Prof. Harrison's article on Sunflower Growing for Ensilage. I would be pleased, as no doubt many others would, if he could tell us "how" or if any experiments have been made with regard to putting up and preserving a sunflower crop, other than by ensilage. That is, can this crop be put up and stacked like hay for winter feed? The stalks may contain too much fibre, but could the leaves and flowers be stripped off, stacked in layers on poles cross wise, so that

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air could circulate, and still be good for winter feeding of cattle? Many are often short of feed in winter in this locality owing to most settlers keeping cattle, but are not well enough off at present to build silos or even spare much cultivated land to grow crops for them, and these Russian sunflowers, which many Galicians grow in a small way for chicken feed, using the seed for that purpose, give large crops of green stuff, if it could be properly saved for cattle, would help many to tide over the winter, and bring stock out in better condition in spring.—A. M. C., Man.

A.—At the college we have never tried any means of preserving sunflowers for fodder excepting in the silo. The plants are so coarse that you might as well try to feed cordwood as the stalks, and the leaves and flowers only compose a small portion of the whole. It might be possible to keep the crop as suggested and put it through a cutting box just before feeding.

Where a cutting box has to be used I would recommend a silo. A wood stave or pit silo could be constructed quite reasonable. If interested in silo construction write International Harvester Company Demonstration Farm, Grand Forks, North Dakota, for bulletin on Pit Silos; and the Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, for bulletin on Silo Construction and Ensilage Production.

Foxtail on Summerfallow

Q.—I have 40 acres of summerfallow which I plowed in June, cultivated black until the end of July, when part of it grew up with wild foxtail millet. On account of labor scarcity I was unable to do anything more with it. The land is clear of other noxious weeds. What preparation would be suitable for this ground before seeding, and what grain would you advise to sow?—J. N. S., Man.

A.—If your soil is not subject to drifting the best method of preparing your dirty summerfallow for crop is by cultivating, this spring, with a duckfoot cultivator and harrowing with a drag harrow. After the seed is sown packing the soil will hasten germination and thus let the crop get a start of the weeds. If there is danger of the soil drifting the foxtail should not be disturbed as it will take the place of a cover crop and prevent drifting. The seed should be sown without any previous cultivation with a double-disc drill. The packer might be used after the seeder to induce quick germination by compacting the soil around the seed and bringing the moisture up to where the roots of the young plant can make use of it.

Alkali Land

Q.—I have a piece of alkali land. How may I cultivate it to reduce the alkali sufficiently to grow a crop of hay?—G. B. Sask.

A.—The so-called alkali lands are composed of soils so badly impregnated with soluble salts that farm crops will not grow. They are the result of a limited rainfall and a high evaporation. For the same reason they are usually found around the edge of sloughs that contain water most of the summer. The water percolates into the soil, takes the salts into solution as it goes down, then travels outward and upward taking with it the salts until it arrives at the surface where the water is evaporated and the salts are left in the soil. They can often be seen in the hot summer months as a white incrustation on the soil. The problem of control is to neutralize them, or take them down to depths that will be below the roots, or grow crops not effected by them.

In the control of this problem the heavy application of farmyard manure will tend to neutralize the salts to a limited extent. I believe, however, that most of the beneficial results comes from the fact that manure holds the soil open and allows it to drain.

Underdrainage is the best means of removing the salts and open drains are of considerable help. The water from the rains take the salts into solution and they are carried off in drains. Deep plowing, seeded in a loose condition is also beneficial, for by this method the moisture is kept below the furrow slice and no evaporation takes place.

Mangels and beets are the most alkali resistant of all farm crops. Sweet clover and sunflowers also give good results. Among the grasses brome and western rye can be grown. The cereals are the most susceptible; oats being slightly less effected than the others.

Book Review

Jane Eyre

By H. D. RANNS

REMEMBER that years ago an editor in an English provincial city asked his readers for their opinion as to the greatest novel in the English language. The result was that the novel which won the greatest number of votes was *Jane Eyre*, by Charlotte Brontë. There are many great critics who would emphatically endorse that verdict, and others just as able who would strenuously oppose it. After all, when all is said and done, such a decision falls back largely on individual taste in literature and that is as various a factor as the liking or disliking of dishes in relation to our bodily food. Everyone speaks for himself.

But all will readily agree that *Jane Eyre* is a great novel, a striking and significant contribution to the classic ranks in English literature. When it was first published in 1847 the name of Currer Bell was attached to it and considerable speculation took place among the critics as to whether the writer was a man or woman. One critic went so far as to say that if the writer were a woman she was a disgrace to her sex, a remark that naturally hurt the authoress very much. The truth was, that for its time of publication *Jane Eyre* was remarkably outspoken, calling a spade a spade in a fashion that greatly shocked that very modest—or mock modest—Victorian age. In our own time, whether that is a sign of progress or not is another question, this novel would never cause a ripple on the ground of its frankness. Other times, other manners.

It is one of the marvels of literature that a young woman, brought up in such seclusion and quiet as was Charlotte Brontë could come to write so passionate and strong a novel as *Jane Eyre*. There was apparently nothing in her life to prompt and provoke it. Charlotte Brontë was the daughter of a clergyman of Irish descent and eccentric ideas and habits. She was brought up in a parsonage at Haworth by the side of the Yorkshire moors, a bleak, wind-swept place, and was left motherless in early childhood, so that she was "the motherly friend and guardian of her younger sisters." Her life's lot was cast in a narrow, unattractive setting and had little that was genial and expansive in its experience, save a time as pupil, and then as teacher, at a school in Brussels. She made various efforts as teacher and governess and was not very successful. It was not until 1847 and the publication of *Jane Eyre* that life began to smile upon her. She wrote *Shirley* in 1849; *Villette* in 1852; in 1854 married her father's curate, Rev. A. Nicholls, and after a short but happy married life, died in 1855.

The outline of such a life as given above is not difficult to tell. Neither is it from one so nurtured that we would expect a powerful, energetic, explosive novel. The fact of the matter is that Charlotte Brontë never lived, except when she had a pen in her hand and then pent-up emotion and suppressed feeling found an outlet. Its first expression in print—she had written *The Professor* previously but it had not been published—was *Jane Eyre*, a book that was not written to order or because she was a "literary person," but because she could not help writing to ease her soul. Consequently, *Jane Eyre* is a book that lives and will live.

And *Jane Eyre* is written in a style that is an education in virile English, that warns you and carries you vehemently on, despite a story that is improbable and strange.

Jane Eyre may be obtained from the Book Department, *The Grain Growers' Guide*, Winnipeg; 65 cents postpaid.

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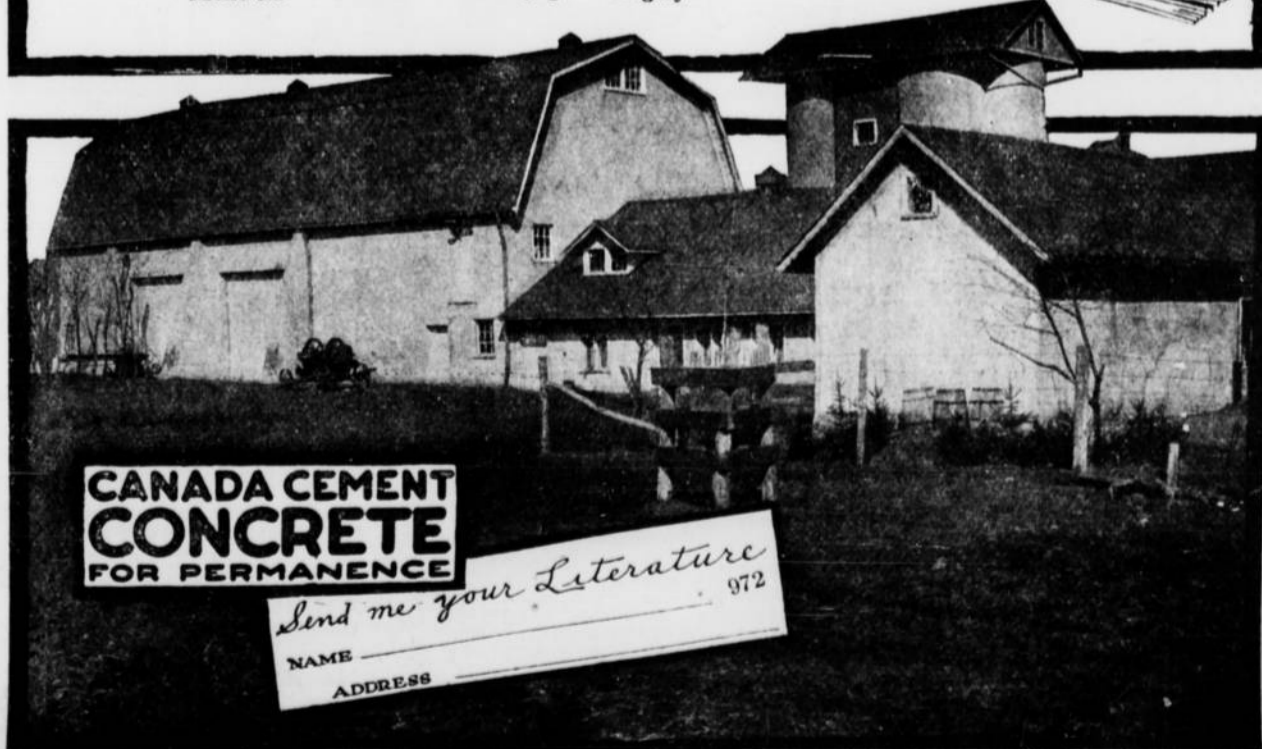
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Religion and Life

The Principle of the Cross in Human Life—By Rev. H. D. Ranns

THIS sermon will be published in the issue of the week during which Good Friday falls. In the whole range of the year there is no day of such far-reaching significance religiously, as this day. No reverent Christian can allow the day to pass without holy thought and prayer and meditation. The Christian world has always rightfully felt that it must keep this day of days solemnly, soberly, thoughtfully, prayerfully. So year after year at this time we gather in imagination around the Cross of Christ, and see the moving scene of the crowds, the hill before us, the crucified Saviour hanging between two thieves, the agony and the cry, "It is finished," the death throes and silence! We see it all, and then reverently turn aside, for it is not meet to look long upon such a sight.

The writer of this weekly sermon has often thought that in some quarters too much has been made of the physical sufferings of Jesus. Continual dwelling upon this aspect of the Cross is not a healthy nor is it a helpful thing. On the contrary, the tendency has, in many quarters, become quite morbid and done as much harm as good. Many a reverent man has been revolted and lead to turn aside wholly in disgust from the Cross and its blessed significance because of the stress laid by some people among us on the "blood," and what he calls "the theology of the shambles." That is most unfortunate, for the message of the Cross of Jesus is one that every Christian should heed.

It is worthy of note that the emphasis upon the physical sufferings of Jesus is not encouraged in scripture itself. The writer of the Fourth Gospel is believed to have been a witness of the Crucifixion, and might have pictured its horrors had he wished, but he exercises a fine restraint. Listen to him: "They crucified Him, and two other with Him, on either side one and Jesus in the midst." No harrowing details there. Neither do the Apostles in their references dwell on the sufferings. They mention the death in terms of triumph. They lose the terror in the triumph. "Who, for the joy that was set before Him, endured the Cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of God." There seems the better note.

After all, it is eternally true that "Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone, but if it die it bringeth forth much fruit. He that loveth his life shall lose it and he that hateth his life in this world shall keep it unto life eternal." Therefore, Christ's death is not merely a matter for sorrow and seriousness but also for restrained and sober joy. He who had taught the doctrine of sacrifice died in exemplifying it, dying that we might live. This Good Friday we celebrate that wonderful event that meant so much in salvation and glory to the world. So that, mingled with our solemnity and awe, let there be today a reverent joy.

It is impossible, in the course of any one sermon, or even series of sermons, to deal with all aspects of the Cross of Christ. Great preachers and theologians have written ponderous tomes and then touched but a fringe of the significance of the Cross. So in this sermon we will attempt to set forth one aspect of its teaching, we will take it from its moral significance. When we do that we see that it is the highest example of a universal principle, the principle that only by death comes life. Even Christ Himself could not have glory without suffering. He had to descend into Hell before He ascended into Heaven. The grave came before the blessedness of the Holy City. This principle is expressed in the words that I have chosen for the starting point of this sermon, "If any man would come after Me let him take up his cross daily."

This great principle is one of the most universal and sacred and glorious principles in human life. It runs through all the aspects of our life and is encountered in every phase of the life of society. Let us look for a while

at some applications of this principle of vicarious suffering, and I think the examination of the principle and its applications will have blessed influence upon our lives.

We see the principle at work in the world of nature. The whole world of nature is built upon this law. A corn of wheat must fall into the ground and die or it cannot produce a crop. The mountain rock must become dead soil before the herb will grow upon its side. Throughout the vegetable and animal world the higher—the word might at times need defining—type of life sustains itself upon the lower. Nature is red in tooth and claw, says the poet—and so it seems. You and I live upon the death of animals, the death becoming our life. We do not think of the fact except as a mere business transaction but the slaughtering of animals does involve this principle. Why should they die, unless it be that their death is helping to build up the life of something higher and better, the life of man? When the life of man is high and noble and grand, then, maybe, it is right and works to the ultimate glory of God, but no beast should have to die to help preserve the life of a man who is no better than the beast he eats.

Then see the principle at work in the life of the family. The life of the family is built up throughout on sacrifice. In the home the principle of unadulterated selfishness is always a divisive and ruinous influence. There can be no true home, no real happiness in family life without the sacrifice of self in the members of the household. The family as an institution is founded and preserved and perpetuated on sacrifice and devotion to other interests than one's own. A man or a woman cannot live his or her own life absolutely and live in a home. This is a very elementary fact in human relations but the attempt to ignore it has borne disastrous fruit—witness the divorce courts and untold numbers of unhappy homes.

As a matter of fact, the very beginning of life is anguish. The child is purchased at a great price and all through his young life the sacrifice of the parents is involved. Think of the mother's devotion and all it means. There are many cases like Hannah, who gave her infant son, Samuel, to the Lord. His whole life was an answer to the prayers and devotion of his mother, who dedicated him early in life to Jehovah. The record of history is studded with examples of mothers whose noble sacrifice brought life and glory to their offspring. Think of a Monica, mother of St. Augustine, whose reckless youth caused her many tears and much heart-burning. Her prayers and love ultimately prevailed, and her son became the saintly Bishop of Hippo. Like parent, like child. A selfish, indulgent, thoughtless father and mother mean a severe handicap to the development of the children. If families are to live happily and nobly, and homes are to be the Christian and peaceful and upbuilding centres of influence they ought to be, the price is eternal sacrifice, sacrifice, sacrifice.

It is a natural transition from the family to the nation, for the nation is but the family writ large. Here our principle is just as true. The progress of nations is compounded of the sacrifice of the individuals composing it. The world moves on, stepping in the bleeding footprints of those who have gone before. The story of the British Empire is a record of victory through blood and tears. The heroes of Wellington saved us from Napoleon. Trafalgar cost us Nelson and many another British sailor who that day nobly did his duty. Our own Canadian land became British at the cost of Wolfe and a host of others. India cost us Sir Henry Havelock and Sir John Lawrence and unnumbered humbler lives.

In these later days we have just emerged from an experience which has overwhelmingly demonstrated that the principle of the Cross operates mightily in human life. The valor of Britain's best sons and those of her allies has saved us from over-weening tyranny



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and desperate ambition. Men have poured out "the red, sweet wine of youth" to make the lives of others more secure and safe. No words can ever put this truth in finer, grander form than those of the young poet, Rupert Brooke:

"If I should die, think only this of me:
That there's some corner of a foreign
field

That is for ever England."

And so we see that in all human life it is true beyond avail that indulgence cannot win the kingdom. If the life of Jesus Christ did not teach that, it taught nothing at all. Jesus taught it and lived it. From the manger to the grave He shouldered the Cross. Calvary's Cross was the culminating and crowning act of a life of self sacrifice and self denial. And it is such a life and such a death that constitute the hope of our salvation.

Let us hear then the conclusion of the matter. The principle of the Cross is the principle of progress. If we would know satisfaction in life and grow in the knowledge of Jesus, we must remember, "No Cross, no Crown." Good Friday must come before Easter Sunday, sorrow before joy, trial before triumph. "If any man would come after Me let him take up his cross daily."

Nation Builders in the West

Continued from Page 8

and to the whole nation. A citizen must have his rights in order to be placed in the best possible position to perform his duties and fulfill his obligations. An injustice was done the loyal naturalized settler by depriving him of the opportunity to fulfill the duties and meet the obligations he bound himself to perform under his contract for citizenship, and which, if he did not perform, would have been just grounds for the cancellation of his certificate. An injustice was done the nation through the loss of the benefits and assistance that loyal citizens were obligated to give.

There should be no misunderstanding of Canadian national sentiment on this question. We do not want any so-called citizens who are not prepared to give their country any service, from money to life, that is required of them, and we most certainly do not desire to have amongst us any settlers who are not willing to strive to become citizens in all that the word implies. Agreements already entered into with Menonite and Doukhobour sects should be carried out to the letter, but no more agreements should be entered into with any man or body of men who are not or do not aspire to be of the standard of Canadians from the ranks of which have come our valiant men who gave their lives in defence of the rights of humanity.

The granting of the right to vote to the wife, widow, mother, sister or daughter of those who had served in any military or naval force in the war, and to no other women, was palpably freak legislation, and it is not surprising that at the first session after the election an act was passed extending the franchise to every female person who is a British subject, is of the full age of 21 years, and possesses the qualifications which would entitle a male person to vote at a Dominion election in the province in which she seeks to vote. It is a matter of regret that this very wise concession of equal rights to women was not enacted before rather than just after the election.

Outside of all other considerations, the world has yet to see a governing body of men honest enough, unselfish enough and strong enough to be permitted to hand-pick the voters' lists on the eve of an election in which their own fate might depend upon the selections, or rather upon the rejections, made in the compiling of such lists and when the arrangements for the promiscuous allocation of hundreds of ballots of non-resident voters.

"No reform, moral or intellectual, ever came from the upper class of society. Each and all came from the protest of martyr and victim. The emancipation of the working people must be achieved by the working people themselves."—Wendell Phillips.

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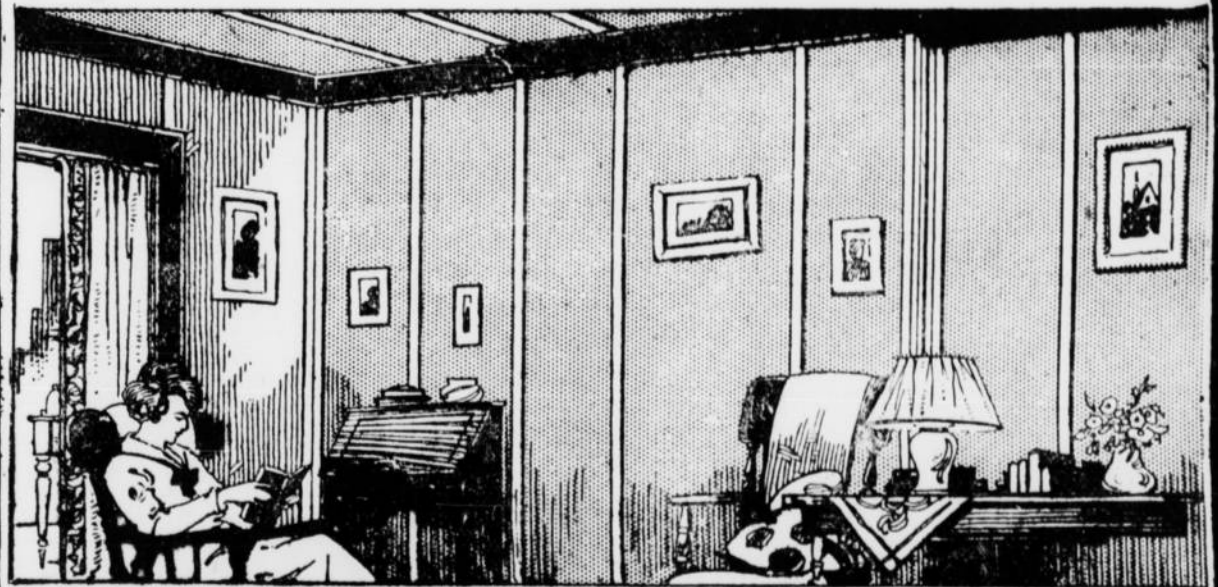
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The Countrywoman

New Franchise Act

THE new franchise bill has come to hand. As was expected, the qualifications for electors are the same as for the recent by-elections. Any person, male or female shall be qualified to vote who is a British subject by birth or naturalization, is of the full age of 21, and has ordinarily resided in Canada for at least 12 months, and in the electoral district for two months immediately preceding the issue of the writ of the election. Clause 2 states that "for the purpose of this act the allegiance or nationality of a person as it was at the birth of such person shall be deemed incapable of being changed or of having been changed merely by reason or in consequence of marriage or otherwise than by personal naturalization of such first mentioned person." This sub-section does not apply to anyone born on the continent of North America. Persons who may not obtain personal naturalization, that is, the alien-born wives of British subjects, may in person apply to any judge having jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings and obtain from him a certificate to the effect following: "This is to certify that from evidence submitted before me, I am satisfied that A. B., of _____, in the province of _____ (occupation) _____, is a person naturalized as a British subject by operation of law, who, but for such naturalization, is qualified and would be entitled at the date of the issue of this certificate to be personally naturalized in Canada."

That makes things pretty clear so far as the women voters are concerned, for the clauses have been explained many times in *The Grain Growers' Guide*. There is one point that has yet to be explained by the government before it may be understood. Prior to 1914, naturalization made one only a "British subject within Canada." The naturalization act was changed then to make a residence of five years necessary instead of three, and the person so naturalized was a citizen of the British Empire. The naturalization act states in Section 6 that: "An alien who has been naturalized before the passing of this act may apply to the secretary of state of Canada for a certificate of naturalization under this act, and the secretary of state of Canada may grant to him a certificate on such terms and conditions as he may think fit."

A person of alien enemy birth informed *The Countrywoman* the other day that such an exchange of certificate had been refused him although he has been a naturalized Canadian for 20 years, had recruited hundreds of men for the C.E.F., and had served during the war in the intelligence department of the government. If the secretary of state has made the ruling that the section quoted above does not include persons of enemy alien birth, then the disfranchisement clauses of the War Time Elections Act are in effect perpetuated.

Altogether, the franchise act is one that demands the careful scrutiny and perusal of every Canadian as it proceeds through its various readings at Ottawa.

Compulsory Naturalization

There is a bill before the American Congress, the purpose of which is to establish compulsory naturalization. Persons in Canada, in discussing this question of naturalization and its application commonly called "Canadianization," have frequently expressed the belief that naturalization should be forced upon an alien after a reasonable length of time allowed for his assimilation.

The question to ask oneself is, just how valuable a citizen would a "conscripted" citizen be? Is the real value of citizenship not in the individual's prerogative to choose his citizenship? Can there be any comparison between a Canadian who has chosen and qualified (the more strictly the better) for that Canadianism, and a Canadian who is so because it was forced upon him, possibly when he had little sympathy for the institutions under which he is

living? But, you say, if he is not willing at the end of five years of residence in this country, to become a citizen of this country, then he should leave. That is not British tolerance or fair play. An oath of allegiance forced from the lips of persons who have not of their own free will chosen to take that oath is a meaningless thing, and cheapens, unspeakably, citizenship and enfranchisement.

Citizenship is the greatest privilege which can be conferred upon those of alien birth within our country's gates. Governments and the citizens of Canada



should look upon that citizenship at all times and without any deviation therefrom, as a sacred thing for which persons must strive to qualify, politically, morally and spiritually, for a period of years. It must be acknowledged that length of residence is a very frail sham for qualification, since qualification is of the heart and spirit, and is not acquired in a measure of time. But since political morality and spirituality cannot be measured, some arbitrary minimum must be set, and a period of residence is the most easily adopted.

We have a measure of, not compulsory, but automatic naturalization in Canada, and we are trying to live it down, and in its place put something very positive and personal. No, what we do not want is compulsory or automatic naturalization, but instead a realization and an actuality of the widest choice of citizenship. When we have every person of alien birth within our gates qualifying for the sacred privilege of Canadian citizenship, and personally seeking for it, then there is likely to be less abuse and cheapening of that invaluable gift.

Naturalization and Franchise

The proposal of the Canadian Council of Agriculture that all naturalization shall be upon personal application only has much to commend it. The granting of the federal franchise to women will, doubtless, result in legislative review of the procedure under which naturalization is granted. At present the qualifications for naturalization and for enfranchisement are not the same. A woman of alien birth who comes to this country and marries a British subject, automatically becomes a British subject herself, yet she may not vote until she can satisfy the secretary of state that she has resided in the country for five years, and has an adequate knowledge of English or French, is of good character, etc.

There should be equality of the sexes in the granting of naturalization as in the granting of the franchise. The qualifications properly ought to be the same. To make the individual a Brit-

ish subject and yet refuse what should be the inalienable right of every British subject, is not a wise or a just course. Better that all alien-born women understand that when they have resided the required time in the country, meet the language test and establish their good character, they may themselves go to the judge of the court and receive from him, after the due and proper procedure, a personal certificate of naturalization which will settle for all time to come their right to the franchise.

Personal naturalization secured in some such manner should prove more advantageous to the nation than naturalization by formal operation of law where persons so naturalized make no personal effort to avail themselves of the highest prize in the gift of any country. Citizenship cannot mean, what it should mean, either to men or women, unless it is valued and sought as a personal possession.—*The Globe, Toronto.*

Miss Hind's Views

This page this week seems to be very much a page of "naturalization," but we cannot let go the opportunity of quoting from the pen of Miss Hind, on this widely-discussed question. Miss Hind, of the Manitoba Free Press, is well known to all the readers of *The Guide*, and, perhaps the opinions of no one woman are so highly valued as those of Miss Hind.

Writing recently in *The West-*

Just a Boy and a Dog

By Margaret Minaker

Thunder and lightning! what a noise!
Sounds like half-a-dozen boys
Smashing among a load of toys.
Just a boy and a dog?

Well, they must be stopped right short,
Play's alright, but not that sort.
But don't they have some glorious sport,
Just a boy and a dog?

Come, the two of you, I see
Where one is, you both will be.
A solemn pair wait at my knee,
Just a boy and a dog.

Oh! run off and have your play!
Jove! it seems like yesterday
I was romping with old Tray,
Just a boy and a dog.

Sort of sad how Time goes by,
Boys grow up and good dogs die—
Pshaw! here's health to the new supply,
Just a boy and a dog!

ern Home Monthly, Miss Hind said: "To the writer, it would seem that the right way to look at this question is this: The mistakes of the past are past. We treated our citizenship too lightly, we have paid a long price for our carelessness, and we are not through paying yet. We have realized now how precious that citizenship is 'by the bones upon the wayside we have come into our own.' We owe it to every man buried overseas to see for the future that we respect and value our citizenship and to see to it that others respect it also.

"There cannot be much hardship in asking every man and woman of foreign birth who comes to reside in Canada, to make personal application for that citizenship. If it is not worth that effort to obtain, then the best thing for such foreign-born to do is to return whence they came. The language test does not seem to the writer, unreasonable, for if after five years' residence in this country, their knowledge of the language, either French or English, is so limited as to prevent them passing the very modest test that is likely to be required, how can they possibly have a sufficient grasp on the fundamentals of Canada's system of government to cast an intelligent vote? The fact that we have had unintelligent voting in the past is absolutely no excuse for having it in the future. If it should be that some older men and women

never attain to citizenship, they will be no worse off, so far as expressing themselves in the law is concerned, than Canada's native-born daughters have been until the past few years, but would not the chance of acquiring a vote be a great stimulus in acquiring the language? It is no mean thing to be a Canadian citizen, and it is surely worth a little effort to become one.

"Should Canada adopt personal naturalization, and there is good hope that she may do so, it will be the duty not only of the government, but of every man and woman of native birth to bestir themselves and see to it that every possible opportunity is afforded the foreign born to attain whatever knowledge of the language and the laws is necessary to enable them to become citizens, and in doing this the greatest care should be exercised, not to in any way belittle the nation or its laws from which they have come. The man or woman who comes to Canada to make a home and does not carry in the heart an affectionate regard for the land from whence they came, is not likely to make a very good Canadian citizen."

Election Contributions

Read these clauses. They are section 10 in the new elections act. (1) No unincorporated company or association and no incorporated company or association other than one incorporated for political purposes alone, shall, directly or indirectly, contribute, loan, advance, pay, or promise or offer to pay any money or its equivalent to, or for, or in aid of, any candidate at an election, or to, or for, or in aid of, any political party, committee or association, or to or for, or in aid of, any company incorporated for political purposes, or to or for, or in furtherance of, any political purpose whatever, or for the indemnification or reimbursement of any person for moneys so used. (2) Every director, shareholder, officer, attorney, or agent of any company or association violating the provisions of this section, or who aids, abets, advises, or takes part in any such violation, and every person who asks or knowingly receives any money or its equivalent in violation of the provisions of this section, is guilty of an indictable offence against this act and punishable as in this act provided."

The substance and intent of this section have been for a number of years on the old election statute, but apparently has never been enforced. It looks evident, however, that under the clause no local of our associations could collect money and use it in the furtherance of any farmers' candidate, no district association could and no provincial association could, unless incorporated for political purposes alone. It means furthermore that if, in the east of Manitoba let us say, where the association has a campaign fund of several thousand dollars, the association could not transfer that money to a separate organization, which, if the clause were enforced, would have to be organized to carry out the mandate of the convention. If the clauses were enforced it would make it absolutely impossible for any reform movement, or any organization other than an incorporated political organization, to assist in a financial way the election of any candidate.

It seems to us absurd to have in any statute a clause which the government does not intend to enforce. And, furthermore, by having that particular clause in the elections act it places in the hands of the government a weapon that can wipe the whole farmers' organization out of the political field unless they are very shortly reorganized to conform to the act. It gives to any government a power which, if used at all must be used against the best interests of the electorate. Better far to have the clause struck out and so safeguard the people from the manipulation of an unfair weapon.

Farm Women's Clubs

Normanton's Annual Report

ON January 24 the annual meeting of the Normanton W.S.G.G.A. was held. Only 12 members were present owing to the severe weather. For 1919 we had 21 paid-up members and held 13 meetings. Several concerts, dances, etc., were held which resulted in an aggregate fund of \$81.15.

During the summer five sacks of clothing were collected among the members and sent to those who suffered in the fires at Turtleford. A further collection of \$16 was made and sent to the same people as a Christmas gift. The entertainment committee held several most successful debates during the winter of 1919, which were thoroughly appreciated. Another function worthy of special mention was a most enjoyable ice-cream social, held at the home of Mrs. W. Smith, in July.

Our officers for 1920 are: President, Mrs. Harpnett; vice-president, Mrs. R. B. Carr; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. D. Armstrong; directors: Mrs. Gerriek, Mrs. W. G. Carr, Mrs. Stallibrass, Mrs. W. Smith, Mrs. Hails and Mrs. Robert Shepherd. The delegate appointed to the annual convention in Saskatoon was Mrs. D. Armstrong.—Mrs. D. Armstrong, sec.-treas., Perdue, Sask.

Zealandia Has Rest Room

Our association has just finished another successful year's work. We have enrolled 44 members, being our highest number since 1918. During the busy seasons it seems hard to attend meetings, but we managed to hold 12 meetings in the year. We organized a first-aid class in harvest time, but all the members could not attend regularly, so we decided to start again in the fall. When the winter came on us so unexpectedly, it was postponed again, but we fully intend commencing the class as soon as possible. Our doctor has full charge of the meetings and surely makes them very interesting for us. We have also instructed Central that we wish the home-nursing lectures to be given here in the spring.

We feel we have accomplished much this year in having our rest room established. It is a great pleasure to have our room in which to hold meetings, and to be used by the public at any time. A vote of thanks is extended to the men for their assistance. With our funds our chief aim seems to have been in helping the destitute both in our own and other districts, and in giving donations toward worthy organizations. Miss McCallum's paper on Our Work among the New Canadians, will, no doubt, be taken up at our next meeting, and I feel safe in speaking on behalf of the members, that we will do what we can.

Our annual meeting was held on Saturday, January 10, with a very good attendance. The election of officers for the year is as follows: President, Mrs. J. Liggett; vice-president, Mrs. T. Thompson; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. S. Shier; directors: Mrs. A. J. Wilkie, Mrs. McLachlan, Mrs. S. Thompson, Mrs. W. D. Robertson, Miss M. Ritchie.—Mrs. H. A. Wilkie, sec.-treas.

Wolverine Does Good Work

The Wolverine W.G.G.A. held their annual meeting on Wednesday last when the following officers were elected for 1920: President, Mrs. O. W. Armatage; vice-president, Mrs. H. Rocknell; secretary, Miss M. L. Close; directors, Mrs. O. Olson, Mrs. W. Garvey, Mrs. L. Biehn, Mrs. F. Magdalin-ski and Miss McMeans.

At this meeting we decided to revert to the old membership fee of \$1.00, with a voluntary contribution of the same amount to the local funds. We hope in this way to secure more members, as our membership roll is not nearly as long as we should like it to be. We feel, with regret, that we were not very active during 1919, but we are hoping to improve greatly in the present year. I have to report two outstanding features in our work of the past year. The work of the Rural Educational Association and the adoption of a foreign school under the New Canadian

movement. In both these projects we made a good start and are looking for even better results this year.

At our meeting last week we again discussed the care of the cemetery, and we decided to enlist the help of the village council, the local G.G.A. and any interested friends. We are in hopes of having in the near future a well-cared-for "resting place" for the community. The committee appointed is Mrs. Armatage, Mrs. Olson, Mrs. Rocknell, Mrs. Carveth, Miss McMeans.

Kermaria's First Report

I have much pleasure in reporting the first meeting of the Kermaria W.G.G.A. As it was a very cold night only nine ladies were present, but we are hoping for a better night and a larger attendance at our next meeting on March 13. The officers appointed are: President, Mrs. Ewart Butler; vice-president, Mrs. Paul Jestin; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Edward Fear; executive committee: Mrs. Quaid, Mrs. Wheelock, Mrs. Alan Butler and Mrs. W. Archibald. We decided to hold a concert on Wednesday, March 10, in order to get a little funds in the treasury. As this was our first meeting very little business was done.—Elsie Fear, secretary, Kermaria, W.G.G.A.

Cheviot Has Store

Our Women's Section is still alive and busy. We have had eight regular meetings, and one joint meeting with the local. Our average attendance was eight. At three of our meetings one of our members, a trained nurse gave us splendid talks on first aid. We all felt that the time had been profitably spent. We held our second school fair and Grain Growers' rally at Cheviot, on September 14. It was well attended. Dr. E. H. Oliver, of the Presbyterian College, gave a splendid address. In November, we sent a quantity of clothing, yarn and cash to the relief supply. In November we had a joint meeting with the men and arranged a program for the winter. We have had three debates, and have three more arranged for, but on account of our district being so large and scattered we may have difficulty in carrying out our program. The young people of the district are quite interested in the debates.

Owing to the severe weather and bad roads, we have not had our annual meeting yet. Our local has started a co-operative store at Cheviot.—Marion Goodale, secretary, Cheviot, W.G.G.A.

Bentley is Growing

It is with pleasure that I give the report of our little U.F.W.A. local at

Bentley. We were organized in July last by our former president, Mrs. Parly, with 14 active members. We have not done much to report as we are just beginning to get into the work, but I believe this year we will accomplish more, as the last two meetings have been interesting and instructive.

At our next meeting each member will tell, during roll call, why she joined the U.F.W.A. We plan to make a study of the laws pertaining to women and children and the Farmers' Political Platform, so we will know how to use the ballot.

Although we are young and few in number, we can see that our influence is beginning to reach out to others as they are asking questions and expressing a desire to join us in the good work, so we believe our outlook for an increase in membership is good.

So far, we have not accomplished what we should have liked but we are not discouraged but very much alive, and this year, we are in hopes of doing something worth while.

First Aid to U.F.A.

The Lealholme U.F.W.A. was organized by our director, Mrs. Postans, in April, 1919. We started with five paid-up members, now we have 16 and expect by another meeting to have nearly all the ladies in our district. At our last meeting we decided to admit the young girls as associate members, the young people being too widely scattered to form a junior club.

When we formed our U.F.W.A. our local U.F.A., owing to crop failure the year before, had lost all interest in their work. Sometimes it was impossible to hold their meetings because they did not have a quorum. Early this fall we started holding our meetings jointly, twice a month, one business and one social. As a result, our social evenings have been the means of rousing the flagging interest of the U.F.A. and bringing in new members for both locals, some of whom we could not interest in our work before.

We try to make our social evenings instructive as well as entertaining, by having debates, plays and concerts by local talent, our constant aim being to try to help our young people to become better citizens and to train them, so that when the time comes, they will have confidence in themselves to take their proper places in our U.F.A. work.

We have sent money and a box of clothing for the relief of the needy in southern Alberta, and also packed a box for a family near by. Our school board has promised to have the public health nurse visit our school as soon as they

can get information from the department. We are keenly interested in the Farmers' Platform, and sent one delegate to the political convention at Wainwright, while many members of our local attended as visitors. We have not accomplished as much as we would have liked but hope to have a better report next year.—Mrs. W. Miller.

Grande Prairie U.F.W.A.

On January 8, at the home of Mrs. Stewart Newton, about 30 members and friends of Grande Prairie U.F.W.A. held their annual meeting. In addition to installation of officers for the coming year, and the naming of delegates for the Calgary convention, a library committee was appointed to make arrangement for procuring a library for Grand Prairie, from the Extension Department of the Alberta University.

After the transaction of regular business a debate which proved to be most interesting and instructive was carried on by five of our gentlemen guests. The subject was, "Resolved, that the time is now opportune for the farmers to take political action." The decision was given to the negative. It was decided that we could not do better than prepare a debate for our next meeting. A social hour was then enjoyed. Some played whist, and others chatted and became acquainted with new members. Refreshments concluded a very enjoyable evening.—Agnes M. Sproule, press reporter, Grande Prairie, U.F.W.A., Alta.

Colonsay Has Box Social

The Women's Section at Colonsay, held a box social in the town hall, on February 27. The first part of the evening was given over to a program: pianoforte solos, songs, recitations, etc. Mr. Summers, of Watrous, gave us an address on the New National Policy. The boxes were then judged and sold. There were three prizes given for the best decorated boxes. These were awarded to Miss H. Preston, Mrs. Williams and Miss Bonibal. It was difficult to judge the boxes as there were so many very pretty ones. Special mention might be made of one which was a model of the ship Titanic. After the program we danced until early morning, and everyone went home perfectly satisfied with their evening's work. The proceeds of the evening are to go to our women's rest room.—Mrs. John F. Longstaff, secretary, W.S.G.G.A., Colonsay, Sask.

Beaver U.F.W.M.

The Beaver U.F.W.M. held its annual meeting at the home of Mrs. Osborne, on December 10. There were 12 members present. The election of officers for the coming year was as follows: President, Mrs. Mills Cowling; vice-president, Mrs. Robert Crossum; secretary, Mrs. Thomas Wallace; directors, Miss Jessie Wallace, Mrs. George Abbotts, Mrs. L. Osborne. The regular meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. George Abbotts, on January 12.—Mrs. G. Wallace, sec.-treas., Beaver U.F.W.M.

Plumbridge W.S.G.G.A.

We organized our club last May, and had 12 charter members. We met once a month at the home of the members, each time receiving new members until we had 22 on our books. Our meetings have all been very successful. At one union meeting we had Mrs. H. P. Taylor, of Dinsmore, address us. We all enjoyed her address very much. We wrote to Dr. M. M. Seymour, at Regina, asking to have a nurse from the board of health come to lecture to us, but owing to cold weather coming on so early that had to be left until another year. In October, the men's local held a social evening, and with their permission we had a candy table and sold home-made candy, for which we received \$19.50.

During the summer we pieced quilts and sold garments for children, and this fall we quilted three quilts which we gave to people in our district. I may say that the children's clothes as well were given to people in this district who had crop failure.

We sent a delegate to Rosetown, in

VICE-PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Mrs. R. B. GUNN, Vice-President, U.F.W.A.

The following lines of activity may be taken as a broad basis of study and work for all farm women of Alberta this year:

1. Health Work.
2. Young People's Work.
3. Rural Education.
4. Economics.
5. Industrial Problems.
6. Politics.
7. New Canadians.

Surely a full slate!

It may be inadvisable for everyone to undertake all of the above subjects; any one of them might well engross all our activities for one short year; and I am convinced that it is better to have a thorough understanding of one subject than a smattering of many. On the other hand, these are strenuous days for those of us who wish to carry a full share of civic responsibility; because the responsibilities of citizenship are not confined to voting, to the use of electoral machinery, or to participation in political campaigns, but embrace all those thoughts or actions which go to make up the sum total of our contribution, to what becomes public opinion. An enlightened public opinion is the broad highway to good legislation and sane government.

Before we can throw our full weight as good citizens into the civic scale we need a wide understanding of many matters of vital importance to ourselves, our children, and the nation at large. Truly Herbert Quick was right, "There is no maiden-meditation-fancy-free business for our imperial voteresses." There is hard mental work, and lots of it. But hard work did not prevent our women from serving in time of war, and if war patriotism is so great a thing, how much greater is peace patriotism?

The clarion call to serve comes to each one of us. Now is the time to fill up the gaps in our ranks. Get every farm woman into an organization, and let us bring "strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and willing hands," to the tasks the year may bring.



As a ready-made sauce

EVERY little now and then one's appetite gets balky—it demands something light yet tasty, palatable but nutritious. Blanc Mange, Custard, Cereal or Corn Starch pudding just fills the bill—when enhanced with **CROWN BRAND Syrup**. It's the convenient golden sauce—ready-made.

"The Great Sweetener" adds that tastiness, that dash of flavor without which such dishes are insipid. Every meal is a new opportunity for "The Great Sweetener."

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If you have not yet discovered "The Great Sweetener," if you have used **CROWN BRAND Syrup** only as a spread for Bread or Griddle Cakes, try it now as the convenient, ready-made sauce for dainty desserts.

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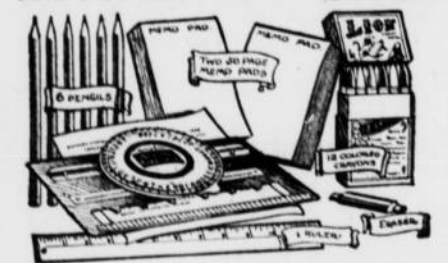
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BOY'S WATCH
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A regular man's watch, with genuine American works, stem wind and set, **FULLY GUARANTEED**. Handsome nickel-plated case. Get busy, boys! Easily earned by selling only \$5.00 worth of our lovely, artistic greeting postcards, beautifully embossed and printed in colors at six for 10 cents; and sure-growing flower and vegetable seeds at 10 cents a packet. **IT'S TWICE AS EASY TO SELL TWO KINDS OF GOODS.** Send no money—we trust you. Mail your order **NOW**. **THE GOLD MEDAL COMPANY** (22nd year in business), Dept. G.G.77, 311 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

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If you have a gasoline engine—if you have electric power—then no longer need you even work the lever of a hand-crank power washing machine. Let "power" help your work as it does your husband's!

Of course you realize that a washing machine, even run by hand, is quicker, easier, better than washing by muscle-power. But here's a washer that does everything—all you have to do is "turn on the juice."



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—will do the washing while you do other work! No need to watch it—it can't go wrong. It will do the wringing too. Easy to operate—simple and strong in construction—perfect in mechanism. Made in one-, two-, or three-tub size; operated equally well by 1/6 h.p. electric motor, or any gasoline engine. Write us to-day for full particulars—it will be time well-spent.

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Many thousands of people recommend

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Its double action absolutely assures perfect baking at all times.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

June, to the convention, which was to decide whether or not the farmers should take political action. During the Liberty Drive, in October, one of our women canvassed each township for the women's vote. As winter drew near we secured a travelling library, which is doing much to make the long winter months shorter. We held our annual meeting in December, at which we appointed our delegates to the convention at Saskatoon, and elected our officers. The officers for 1920 are: President, Mrs. A. A. Adolphe; vice-president, Mrs. W. McTaggart; directors: Mrs. J. Reid, Mrs. R. Watson and Mrs. Rowley.—Mrs. Jack Case, secretary, W.S.G.G.A., Tyner, Sask.

Strome's Annual Report

Our local, No. 85, which at first was known as Pleasant View, but which has been changed to Pleasant Valley, so as to be the same as our U.F.A., was organized April, 1918. A few of us got together and organized ourselves. For that year we had 17 members. Our time and attention was entirely devoted to Red Cross work. At Christmas we sent boxes to all the boys in our district who were overseas. For 1919 we had only 12 members, having held no meeting from October, 1918, until May, 1919, because of the "flu." Until this time we met in the schoolhouse the same evening as the U.F.A., but some of the members thought we might secure more members and accomplish more in a social way if the meetings were held at the different homes. The change was made and it has been an all-round success. Certainly it has brought about more neighborliness.

Very early in the fall we realized that unless something was done there would be real suffering in the prairie provinces from repeated crop failure. In answer to our offer to assist, we received 70 letters which were many more than we could handle, but by calling on our friends and passing the rest on to other organizations I think that all, or nearly all were attended to.

As for amusements we have had debates, an old-time spelling match, picnics, card parties, a box social and dances. So far we have not been very well off financially, but were able to donate \$20 to the Great War Veteran's memorial at Edmonton, and \$5.00 to our agricultural society for the children's branch.—Mrs. A. F. Zaczkowski, secretary, U.F.W.A., Strome, Alta.

Evesham Buys a Piano

We have not done a great deal this year but hope to do better next year. We are paying for a piano for our Grain Growers' hall. We had a supper and dance at which we cleared \$75, at another dance we made \$25. This is very good when you consider we have only 12 members. We have prospects however for getting more in the near future. We are doing a little sewing for some people in our district who need it. Unfortunately, we all had crop failure and cannot do very much this year. We are sending our president as a delegate to the Saskatoon convention.—Mrs. A. E. Roadhouse, secretary, W.S.G.G.A.

Rumsey Does Good Work

The Rumsey U.F.W.A. was organized in March, 1919, by E. J. Garland, of Rumsey U.F.A. In a splendid speech he told us just why we should organize. We enrolled 12 members and have since increased to 34, due in part to the president asking each member to bring in one new member at the next meeting.

As we have no hall of our own, and as it is not always convenient to meet in the schoolhouse, we decided our first work would be to raise money enough to build a rest room in which we could hold our meetings as well. With this in view, the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. held a peace celebration at which a dinner and supper were served. This entailed a great deal of work but was well worth it as we realized \$125. We are now planning a bazaar, namely, a sale of work, raffling a patch quilt, fancy booths, etc., to be held March 17. We hope by this to swell our fund greatly.

As we wished to send delegates to the political convention the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. created a campaign fund. In May the U.F.W.A. held a concert and dance and realized \$29.00 which was turned in to the fund. So in June we were able to send two delegates and defray their expenses. You see during



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the past few months we have been trying to make money; the coming year we are planning to study. We are taking up the Farmers' Platform, plank by plank, as it is quite essential we should thoroughly understand it. We hope to procure some expert speakers in this.

In October last we applied for medical inspection of schools and hope we shall soon have it. Every alternate meeting is being held jointly with the men. On these occasions we hold debates, our latest being: Are Women Justified in Entering the Political World, and of course we won. Again we have cards and dancing then sometimes music and recitations. The ladies serve lunch and all enjoy the evenings.

We have an agricultural society in our district, and in this connection the U.F.W.A. are offering prizes to the boys and girls for an essay on farm life, and for baking, gardening and school work.

We hope soon to organize a junior branch. The past nine months we have spent in getting acquainted and making some money to carry on with. We hope the coming year to do some work really worth while. Our recent pie social netted us \$115, and now we have at present \$248 to our credit.—Mrs. E. J. Garland, secretary, Rumsey U.F.W.A., Alta.

Club Briefs

Our latest meeting was a particularly good one and therefore very encouraging. It was a sort of "get together" meeting, and we sang Organize! Oh, Organize, at the top of our voices. We are taking up the Legal Status of Alberta Women, one member to read a paper or talk on laws at each meeting. I feel that we will accomplish much by doing so. We are holding a big political rally on December 3.—Mrs. Thos. Flaherty, secretary, Etzikom.

Report of a successful annual meeting comes from Thorncliffe and Turkey Hill U.F.W.A., Mrs. Gerald N. King, writes: "The members decided to send one delegate to the annual convention. Some interesting political topics were touched on by one of the directors of the U.F.A. local at this point. All business over, the meeting closed with the club yell and the singing of the National Anthem. Mrs. Vary then served tea in her usual hospitable and generous fashion, and a very jolly half-hour was spent by all.

We extend heartiest New Year wishes to the new Victoria U.F.W.A. organized December 9, 1919. President, Mrs. John Hare; secretary, Mrs. C. Laws, Fort Saskatchewan. It was decided that the members should first interest themselves in the school. They will assist in the care of school children, and will purchase towels and basins for their use. The next meeting will be held jointly with the U.F.A., and will take the form of a Mock Parliament. This certainly augurs well for the future of this enterprising local.

Lyncot U.F.W.A. is asking the co-operation of their teacher in training the children for the Christmas festival.—Miss Rena Tomlinson, Lyncot, U.F.W.A.

Our local was organized in March, 1919. Average attendance since then, nine. We meet once a month in different homes. Discussions taken up have been principally domestic, such as cooking, canning, gardening, etc. We have 20 members enrolled, but a few have left for other parts. Nineteen are paid-up members. Most of the neighborhood women belong who can go to the meetings.—Mrs. L. M. Stanton, secretary, Glenwood local, U.F.W.A., No. 143, Ardley, Alta.

Our local at present is making a detailed study of the Farmers' Platform, papers being prepared by one or two members for each meeting. Our annual meeting was held last week and the following officers elected: President, Mrs. F. Winsor; vice-president, Mrs. M. McFarlane; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. M. Richardson; directors, Mrs. W. Needham, Mrs. L. Tales, Mrs. McFarlane and Mrs. Campbell. The secretary was appointed as delegate to attend the annual convention.—L. M. Richardson, sec.-treas., Rowley, U.F.W.A.



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SOFTENS WATER
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She knows that it protects the contents from dust, dirt, odors and moisture.

She will be doubly pleased with our *new waxed board* package—which we have adopted after several years of testing—because it is stronger, more secure and more completely air-tight; altogether the best container for tea that has yet been devised.

Ask your grocer for Red Rose Tea in the sealed carton.



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THE MACHINE CAN BE SECURED for as little as \$5.00 down, balance payable on easy instalments. No better machine made. It has every new improvement. Plays all makes of records, and its tone is well-nigh perfect. Cabinets have a beautiful piano finish.



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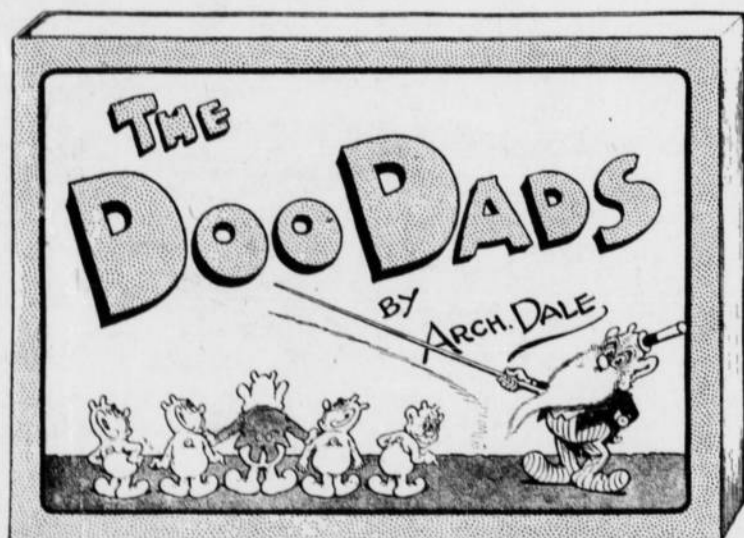
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Have You Heard about the New Doo Dad Pictures?

One time, not so very long ago, Doc. Sawbones mounted his favorite elephant and went on a long journey to see The Artist. For he had a wonderful idea about some new Doo Dad pictures.

And when he told The Artist about them, The Artist said "They'll be just the best Doo Dad pictures that ever were made," and so he got right on the elephant with Doc. Sawbones and they went right back to Doo Land. And that is where he is now, and if you could read the messages he sends back about those new Doo Dad pictures you just couldn't wait for them.

The Artist will be away in Doo Land for the next three or four weeks making these pictures. He says he is working hard and he knows his little friends won't be disappointed when he returns for Percy Haw Haw, and Sleepy Sam, and Roly and Poly, and Flannel Feet and all the rest of the dear little, queer little people of Doo Land are making the funniest pictures you ever saw.



And in the Meantime

Doc. Sawbones says to look at your Doo Dad books so you won't forget him and if you haven't got a Doo Dad book you certainly should have one.

And if you don't know how to get a Doo Dad book, you just write to Doc. Sawbones and he'll tell you how to get one **FREE**.

And you'd better write him anyway for he is the only one who can get you your Doo Dad book. Nobody else has any Doo Dad books, Doc. Sawbones has them all.

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just take your ruler and measure off on a sheet of paper 8½ inches one way and 12 inches the other way. Then just imagine (besides the colored covers) page after page (all as big as the one you just measured) —a big Doo Dad picture on one page and a story and more pictures on the opposite page. Pictures and stories —stories and pictures—pages and pages and pages of them. This sure is the Jim-dandiest book a boy or girl ever had. Each picture is printed on paper just right for color work. You can take your crayons and color each Doo Dad and the houses and trees and everything. And you can color a good contest sheet, and get a Certificate of Merit, and maybe a cash prize too. Sure, you'll get a cash prize, won't you. You'll be careful and make the bestest contest sheet ever.



DOCTOR SAWBONES,

290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Doc: I want Arch. Dale's Great Big Doo Dad Book. Get a hustle on and tell me right away how I can get it free.

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Protection Injures Manufacturers

By H. Washington

MANY people appear to be under the impression that because the elimination of the element of protection from the tariff would benefit farmers it must necessarily injure their manufacturing fellow citizens. This impression will deter many farmers giving such a reform that whole-hearted support so necessary to overcome the adverse influence of the well organized tariff beneficiaries, who now control a large proportion of the wealth of the country, and most of the influential papers. There is not the slightest reason for any such impression. The first to feel the beneficial influence of the elimination of protection from the tariff would be the manufacturing and trading section of the urban class as a whole. Our experience after the tariff revisions of 1897-98 and 1900, proves this.

In order to understand why such a reform acts in this way, we must keep in mind the obvious truth, that the urban class of this or any other country, is inexorably limited as to its prosperous increase by the number and productivity of the farmers in its own and other countries that it can obtain access to for trading purposes.

Defeats Its Own Object

Now we all know that the main object of protection is to keep our own farmers for our own manufacturers' trade. It no doubt accomplishes its purpose in a very large measure; but in doing so, it forces the farmers to purchase the bulk of their necessities at a price exalted in proportion to the altitude of the tariff. This explains why the tariff beneficiaries are everlastingly howling for more and more tariff.

In proportion to the effectiveness of the protective tariff in keeping our own farmers for our own manufacturers' trade, it cuts them (the manufacturers) off from the farmers of all other countries for trading purposes. This is due to the fact that the protective tariff forces cost of production to the maximum; the higher the tariff the greater is the cost of production. When our manufacturers do sell their protected products in other countries, they are forced to sell for less than cost of production. This does not mean that they lose anything by so doing, for the government reimburses the manufacturers for this loss on their exports by a system of drawbacks, bonuses, and other aids, the whole expense of which, in the final analysis falls on the land used for the basic industry; in other words on the profits of the farmers. This system reduces said profits to the vanishing point in tens of thousands of cases, thus forcing the farmers off the land.

The Wrong Name

So-called protection (Herbert Spencer, the most astute thinker of last century, said: "the proper name for protection was aggression") not only narrows the home market for the manufacturer by forcing the farmers off the land, but it cuts them (the protected manufacturers) off from the farmers of the outside world for trading purposes by forcing cost of production to the maximum.

Experience points to the conclusion that the urban class as a whole, and more especially the manufacturing and trading section, have more to gain by the cheapened raw material and constantly-widening market at home and abroad, the elimination of protection from the tariff would assure to them, than they can ever hope to gain by the special privileges they now enjoy under said tariff.

The Only Way

The various suggestions proposed from day to day for keeping the farmers on the land insult the present generation of farmers. There is but one way to keep the people on the land and induce others to fill our unlimited area of virgin soil, and that is to restore to the farmers their liberty of purchase, the most vital of all our liberties. So-called protection deprives the farmer of this liberty, and in common with the

majority of the urban class, subjects their incomes to the tender mercy of the soulless tariff beneficiaries, whose appetite for pelf grows by what it feeds on. The greed of the tariff beneficiaries is constantly killing the geese that lay the golden eggs for us all.

Council of Agriculture Meeting

United Farmers of New Brunswick Join Canadian Council of Agriculture—Officers Elected.

TORONTO, March 25.—A number of important questions were dealt with at the annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, held at the Prince George Hotel, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Those present on the opening day were: Alberta, H. W. Wood, president; J. J. McLellan, P. Baker, R. A. Parker, H. Greenfield, A. Muir. Saskatchewan: Hon. G. Langley, J. B. Musselman, John Evans, A. G. Hawkes, J. Fleming, J. Robinson, T. Sales. Manitoba: J. L. Brown, W. R. Wood, Peter Wright, Donald McKenzie. Ontario: Mrs. Laws, Mrs. G. R. Brodie, R. W. E. Burnaby, A. A. Powers, Col. J. Z. Fraser, J. J. Morrison, Elmer Lick, H. S. Hoover.

In addition the following attended on the second day of the meeting: Saskatchewan: J. A. Maharg, M.P. and J. F. Reid, M.P. New Brunswick: J. T. Caldwell, M.P. Ontario: C. Gordon Sharpe, R. Amos and W. L. Smith.

An application for membership was received from the United Farmers of New Brunswick, and was unanimously approved. A similar application from the National Dairymen's Association was laid on the table for further consideration.

President H. W. Wood made a report on his trip to British Columbia, and said that he thought the way was open for the affiliation of the United Farmers of British Columbia with the Council of Agriculture.

Fraternal Addresses

J. P. Brady was invited to address the council on behalf of United Farmers of Quebec, which, he said, was the beginning of a thoroughly representative farmers' organization in that province. Mr. Brady sat with the council at Tuesday afternoon's session.

The council was also addressed by Hon. Manning Doherty, minister of agriculture for Ontario, who conveyed a message of welcome from the provincial government and dealt with matters relating to rural credits and nationalization of stock yards.

Rev. Dr. Shearer addressed the council on the work of the Social Service Council, with special reference to race-track gambling, and the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, that whereas the criminal code of Canada includes a general prohibition of the business of gambling, but in sub-section two of section 235,

Kill protection and draw the fangs of the land speculator by a tax on the community value of land, as the farmers propose to do, and the golden eggs would multiply in Canada during the next few years far beyond the wildest dreams of the most confirmed optimist.

makes a specific exception of race tracks, under certain conditions. The Canadian Council of Agriculture strongly urges that exception be withdrawn by the repeal of sub-section two of section 235 of the criminal code."

Banking Question

Following a discussion on rural credits and banking, a committee consisting of J. Z. Fraser, C. Rice Jones, W. R. Wood, R. M. Johnston, J. J. Morrison and G. F. Chipman were appointed to investigate these questions and report at a future meeting. The following resolution was also passed:

"Resolved, that the Canadian Council of Agriculture place itself on record as favoring amendment of the Canadian Bank Act to permit provisions by the state for securing, under adequate guarantees, the use of surplus savings of the rural population for the financing and development of the agricultural industry."

Campaign Funds

Consideration was given to section 10 of the proposed Dominion Elections Bill now before parliament, which reads as follows:

"No unincorporated company or association and no incorporated company or association other than one incorporated for political purposes alone shall directly or indirectly, contribute, loan, advance, pay, or promise or offer to pay any money or its equivalent to, or for, or in aid of, any candidate at an election, or to, or for, or in aid of, any political party, committee or association, or to, or for, or in aid of any company incorporated for political purposes, or to, or for, or in furtherance of, any political purpose whatever, or for the indemnification or reimbursement of any person for moneys so used."

"Every director, shareholder, officer, attorney, or agent of any company or association violating the provisions of this section, or who aids, abets, advises, or takes part in any such violation, and every person who asks or knowingly receives any money or its equivalent in violation of the provisions of the section, is guilty of an indictable offence against this act, punishable as in this act provided."

Publicity Demanded

A committee was appointed to consider this matter and after thorough

The United Farmers' Guide

On April 7, the first issue of The United Farmers' Guide will be published at Moncton, New Brunswick, as the organ of the organized farmers of the Maritime provinces. The farmers in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have been interested in organization and already have made a big start. They have had, however, no journal to serve them as The Grain Growers' Guide has served the farmers in Western Canada. The result has been that The Grain Growers' Guide has united with the farmers in the Maritime provinces to publish the United Farmers' Guide to assist them in their work. The Grain Growers' Guide will be the chief owner of the new paper and it will be published under the same management as The Grain Growers' Guide. The United Farmers' Guide will be the same size and made up in the same form as The Grain Growers' Guide.

There are a great many Maritime province people in the prairie provinces, and no doubt thousands of them among the readers of The Grain Growers' Guide. They are fully aware of the benefit which The Grain Growers' Guide has been to the organized farmers in the West. No doubt many of them would like to send a subscription for the new paper to some of their friends who are still living in the Maritime provinces. The subscription price of The United Farmers' Guide is \$1.50 per year, or \$3.00 for three years. We would ask any person who wishes to help the movement in the Maritime provinces to send in subscriptions for their friends who are living there so as to get as many subscribers as possible. Send all subscriptions to The Grain Grower's Guide, Winnipeg, Man., and they will be forwarded to the Moncton office, and each subscriber will receive the first issue of the new paper.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

DOMINION

CROSS CUT SAWS

No. 214

On most farms a cross-cut saw is needed at odd times, but, in many cases, not often enough to justify the purchase of a high price saw. The Dominion Brand Cross-Cut Saw No. 214, entirely fills the requirements for a good, serviceable saw, at a reasonable price. D-84-1

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WILD AND IMPROVED
Rich Black Loam

We believe in the future of the Carrot River Valley and have specialized in land in this district. Last year we sold over

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who will arrive this spring. 1920 will see a big rush for this land. We have a number of wild and improved farms for sale now and advise immediate purchase to secure low prices.

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DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

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discussion of their report the following resolutions were adopted and forwarded to the representatives of the organized farmers in parliament for their guidance:

"Resolved, that the Canadian Council of Agriculture, with regard to Bill No. 12 in the House of Commons, is strongly opposed to the spirit of section 10 of that bill, which, if literally interpreted, would circumscribe and limit the right of citizens of Canada to pursue an active independent course in the federal elections; and further, we recommend that, as a substitute for section 10 that a provision be made enabling any organization to contribute funds for political purposes provided that the source of such funds shall be made public."

"Resolved, that a new section should be added to Bill 12, directly following section 10, in which requirements shall be made for the publication of a complete list of all contributors and their contributions connected with the defraying of election expenses."

The latter resolution was framed on the understanding that it should not be used unless section 10, as a whole, were carried in the House of Commons.

The secretary read F. J. Collyer's report on the livestock committee, relating to the results of his appearance before the Board of Railway Commissioners in connection with livestock contract. The report was adopted. Reports from the executive committee concerning the Board of Commerce and from the publicity committee were also heard.

Finances

The annual financial statement was presented by the secretary and was discussed at some length, led by Hon. Geo. Langley, who urged increased financial assistance to the Council of Agriculture in order that the growing demand upon it should be met.

The secretary presented a memorandum upon the railway situation in Canada as to whether or not the council should spend another day in dealing with the railway memorandum. It was decided to circulate copies of the memorandum and take up the whole question fully at the next meeting.

The following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, the Canadian Council of Agriculture places itself on record as strongly urging an immediate and thorough government investigation of the feasibility and practical worth of a graduated capital levy upon war-produced wealth and the larger aggregations of wealth generally, as a means of early and substantial reduction of Canada's national debt."

Election of Officers

The election of officers for the coming year resulted in the following returns: President, R. W. E. Burnaby; vice-president, R. McKenzie; executive committee: J. A. Maharg, Peter Wright, G. F. Chipman and C. Rice Jones. After the meeting the delegates attended a banquet provided by the United Farmers of Ontario, at the Carls Rite Hotel.

Prout Leaves Rural Credits

Geo. W. Prout, M.L.A., in a statement which he made in the Manitoba Legislature on Friday last, announced that he would no longer be associated with the administration of the Manitoba Rural Credits system, of which he was the founder and supervisor.

For the past three years Mr. Prout has devoted his entire time to the task of establishing these co-operative credit societies here, and has received no remuneration except the ordinary sessional indemnity. All the travelling which he did in the discharge of these duties was at his own expense, no provision being made to cover this charge. The cabinet was willing to make Mr. Prout a civil servant, but the latter appeared convinced that if he gave up his seat in the house he would lose to a large extent his power to protect and foster the movement. He suggested that special legislation could readily be introduced to enable him to retain his seat in the house and at the same time receive a modest salary for his services to the rural credit societies. This proposal, however, the government declined to agree to.

Rendered Valuable Services

The removal of Mr. Prout from this department will be much regretted in certain circles. He has been in constant correspondence with all the societies which have been chartered in the province, and many of them he has personally visited. He has taken the deepest interest in this movement which is new in Canada although old and familiar in the countries of continental Europe. A large proportion of the directors know him personally and have benefited from his experience and advice. At the big conference of directors of the societies held at the Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg, in January, he was presented by them with an address, and the fullest appreciation of his services was expressed.

Mr. Prout, himself, will also no doubt feel keenly his separation from a movement to which he has given so much thought and attention since his entrance into public life. He states that it is his intention to return immediately to commercial affairs in Winnipeg, and that he will not be a candidate for the local legislature at the next election.

In his statement to the house, Mr. Prout made an attack upon Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer, who, he declared, had been opposed to the rural credits system from the first. Hon. Edward Brown denied Mr. Prout's charges and expressed great regret that

EGGS AND DAIRY BUTTER WANTED

Canadian Packing Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Man. Govt. Produce Licence No. 14
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he had decided to sever his connection with the rural credits system.

Testing Eggs for Fertility

An egg, whether impregnated or not, has a small greyish spot on the surface of the yolk known as the "germinal spot." As soon as a fertile egg is placed under a hen, or in an incubator, development begins. All eggs should be tested at least twice during the period of incubation, preferably on the seventh and fourteenth days, and the infertile eggs and dead germs removed. White eggs can be tested on the fourth or fifth day, while the development in eggs having brown shells often cannot be seen by the use of an ordinary egg tester until the seventh day. Dead germs soon decay and give off a bad odor if allowed to remain under the hen. Infertile eggs make good feed for the young chickens and are often used in the home for culinary purposes. Most incubator companies furnish testing chimneys with their machines which will fit ordinary lamps. Electric or gas lamps may be used in a box with a hole slightly smaller than an egg cut in the side of the box and at the same level as the light. They must also be tested by sunlight, or daylight, using a shutter or curtain with a small hole in it for the light to shine through.

A Home-made Tester

A good home-made egg tester, or candler, can be made with a large shoe box, or any box that is large enough to go over a lamp, by removing the end and cutting a hole a little larger than the size of a quarter in the bottom of the box, so that when it is set over a kerosene lamp the hole in the bottom will be opposite the blaze. A hole the size of a silver dollar should be cut in the top of the box to allow the heat to escape.

The eggs are tested with the large end up, so that the size of the air cell may be seen as well as the condition of the embryo. The testing should take place in a dark room. The infertile egg, when held before the small hole with the lamp lighted inside the box, will look perfectly clear, the same as a fresh one, while a fertile egg will show a small dark spot, known as the embryo, with a mass of little blood veins extending in all directions if the embryo is living; if dead, and the egg has been incubated for at least 46 hours, the blood settles away from the embryo toward the edges of the yolk, forming in some cases an irregular circle of blood, known as a blood ring. Eggs vary in this respect, some showing only a streak of blood. All infertile eggs should be removed at the first test. The eggs containing strong, living embryos are dark and well filled up on the fourteenth day, and show a clear, sharp, distinct line of demarcation between the air cell and the growing embryo, while dead germs show only partial development, and lack this clear, distinct outline.

Gumbo

Gumbo soil is made up of very fine soil particles and is usually found in low places. It often contains alkali. The water from the surrounding territory has flowed to these low places. The soil particles being fine, and packing close together, little of the water could sweep away, so it was left to evaporate, and in so doing, the alkali was left behind.

One way of handling gumbo is to get some organic matter into it, so as to loosen it up. Manure is the best; partly-rotted straw is good; plowing under a green crop also helps; drainage is good, but it is often difficult or expensive. Standing water can often be disposed of by digging a well 10 or 15 feet deep and allowing the water to run into it. In case it strikes a layer of sand or gravel, it works fine.

The point to remember is that gumbo needs to have something put into it to bind the fine soil grains into granules; this is done by drainage and by adding organic matter.



PALMER'S Summer Packs


No 109

You can't enjoy farm labor with tired, aching feet. So slip your feet into Palmer's Summer Packs. Made from durable yet soft, pliable, oil-tanned, Skowhegan waterproof leather—the ideal farm shoe for comfort and wear.

Easy to put on and take off. Large eyelets, quickly laced. Solid leather heel, sole and insoles. Bellows tongues.

Ask your dealer to show you "Moose Head Brand."

JOHN PALMER COMPANY,
Limited
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THE Dominion Government is making special efforts this year to stimulate agriculture throughout Canada. The Bank of Hamilton will do everything possible to help the Government by its favorable attitude towards all legitimate requirements.

BANK OF HAMILTON

F. E. KILVERT, Western Superintendent and Manager
Winnipeg Office.

THE BOYCOTT

Below is a list of commercial advertisers in the March 24 issue of The Guide whose names were not included in the lists given in the issues of March 17 and 24.

Auctioneers' School of Experience
Bickmore's Gail Cure
British and Colonial Press Ltd
W. H. Bamfield and Sons
Breen Motor Co
F. K. Babson
Chase Tractor Corporation
John Caldwell
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Indiana Mfg. Co
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National School of Animal Breeding
The Prizeman
Reo Motor Car Co
Regal Mfg. Co.
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HORSES

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!! A. LAYZELL Company Limited, Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary. Auction sales every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. 250 to 500 head always on hand. Owing to drought in Southern Alberta, horses are cheap. Car loads of one, two and three-year-old Clyde, Percheron and Shire colts can always be secured. Heavy work teams, mares and geldings and nice chunky horses at a snap. Write or wire us for prices—or better, come and attend our sales. Country and pure-bred sales a specialty. Phones: E.5107 and E.5499. Layzell & Durno, auctioneers for the company. 40tf

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, LADIE of Rowan Glen (21719), born July 6th, 1918, weight 1,260, winner of 2nd prize, Provost, Alta., Fair, 1919. Sire, Grandeur First (16633); dam, Fanny Gold (25731). Fanny Gold won 1st and special for best heavy draught mares, and two of her progeny and her six-week-old colt won Female Championship at above fair. The above horse should weigh 2,000 lbs. when matured. Price, \$400. Dan Stewart, Cairns, Alta. 13-2

FOR SALE OR HIRE UNDER FEDERAL SYSTEM. Two Clydesdale stallions: Optimus, foaled March, 1912; sire, Prince Patrick, by Cedric; dam, Honolulu Queen, by MacLennan, by McGregor, by Darnley. Also a colt by Optimus, foaled August, 1916; dam, Daisy of Claresholm, by Royal Celt (Imp.); great dam, Home Fancy by Craigievar (Imp.). These horses are right every way. J. H. McNally, Major, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, Stratheona's Pride (11083), first prize every time shown at Hanna and Delia. Reason for selling, so many of his foals around; weight (1935). Stratheona's Heir (19801), half-brother to above, rising three. First prize every time shown. Horses right. Prices right. Terms to suit the buyer. S. H. Martin, Delia, Alta.

SHORT OF FEED. MUST SELL THE choicely-bred Clydesdale Stallion, Revelanta Duke (19817), sired by the noted Baron of Arcola (7035); dam, Doune Lodge Revelanta's Duchess (30809). Revelanta Duke is rising three years; color, bright bay with white feet. Has quality, size and action. Price, \$350. Arthur Ray, Creelman, Sask. 13-2

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, ISONZO (83125). Imported August, 1910, by Robert Burgess & Son, Wenona, Illinois, black, foaled April 21, 1908, class A1; good foal getter. Only reason for selling, travelled same route for nine years. Thos. H. Drayson, Neepawa, Man. 13-2

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, LUCK'S Pride (14936), grandson of Baron's Pride. First-class certificate. Sure foal getter; rising eight. He was Grand Champion at Edmonton 1915. Snap for cash. Write Reid & Young, Manville, Alta. 13-2

SELLING—IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION, 1910, Dunure Bryan, sire, Baron of Buchlyvie; dam, Lady Moundsey by Crown Derby. Also two colts by above horse, 1918, 1919. V. Cornish, Eyebrow, Sask. 11-3

A LARGE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED TO horses infested with bots and worms is wasted. Peerless Stock Tonic will eradicate them and aid digestion. Write us. Peerless Products Company, Brandon, Man. 2tf

JAS. H. CROWE, GILBERT PLAINS, MAN., breeder and importer of pure-bred Percherons, both sexes, all ages. Buy a colt and mature your own stallion; at your own price and terms. Maple Valley Stock Farm. 1-tf

BLACK PERCHERON FOR SALE OR HIRE, under Federal System, rising four, stood seventh in class of 17 at Brandon Fair, 1920. Priced right. Apply Bruce McMurray, Pierson, Man. 12-3

EDEN GROVE PERCHERON STOCK FARM offers for sale stallions rising two to six years, class A. Some Brandon winners and champion at Portage Fair. Victory Bonds accepted. A. Ingleton, Bagot, Man. 13-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion, American-bred, weight 1900, color, brown, eight years old, good foal getter or will trade for good registered Percheron mares. B. G. Sarvis, Bindloss, Alta. 13-2

SELLING—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION, Imported, eight years old, class A certificate. Further particulars, H. A. Baden, Hearnleigh, Alta. 0-5

SELLING—FOUR YOUNG BELGIAN STALLIONS, A class, one mile east Yorkton. Ewert Blommaert, Yorkton, Sask., 7-14. Phone 621 ring 15. 10-5

FOR SALE—PERCHERON AND BELGIAN stallions, on liberal terms, breeders' lien notes 50c.; stallion service books, 35c. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask. 12tf

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS REGISTERED Clydesdales, consisting of stallions, mares, fillies and horse colts. Some imported. T. A. Hill, Court, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—12 WORK HORSES, IN GOOD condition, 1,200 lbs. up, including five mares in foal to pure-bred Percheron. Crozier Bros., Hardisty, Alta. 13-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, 11 years old, for cattle or young horses. L. Lansdell, Lang, Sask. 13-2

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, SENSATION, imported (13667), foaled 1911. Sure getter. John Beaton, Box 226, Delia, Alta. 12-2

SELLING—BLACK PERCHERON STALLION, imported, class B, age 11. Cheap for cash. H. F. Hauser, Dubuc, Sask. 12-2

SUFFOLK STALLIONS, ALL AGES, FROM finest imported stock. Also car of young work horses. S. Pearce, Ravensburg, Sask. 8-10

SELLING—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION, seven years old, schedule A. G. E. Carscadden, Virden, Man. 8-2

SELLING—SHIRE STALLIONS AND MARES, all ages, sizes and quality. Good stuff. Priced to sell. James Whitfield, Somerset, Man. 11-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion, 11 years, weight 1,900. W. R. Hibbard, Luseland, Sask. 11-3

SELLING—BELGIAN STALLION, RISING two, with plenty of size, quality and breeding. R. O. Children, Scotfield, Alta. 11-8

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

HORSES—(Continued)

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR STOCK, CLYDESDALE stallion, seven years old, 1,800, class A. Douglas John-ton, Kishov, Sask. 10-4

FOR SALE—BELGIAN STALLIONS, ALL AGES, Leon Nachtergaele, North Battleford, Sask. 1-13
SELLING—FIVE MATCHED TEAMS, YOUNG, Jas. Henderson, Manor, Sask. 12-2

CATTLE

HAVING SOLD MY FARM, OFFER REGISTERED Holstein heifer, 14 months, at \$100; two four-months bulls, \$40 each; one two-weeks bull, \$30. Herd sire imported, New York State, \$250. Herd averaged over 8,000 lbs. per cow last year; test 3.6. F. J. Leonard, Dalemead, Alta. 13-2

FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED RED POLLED bulls, one nine and one 11 months old; also a few heifers, all bred from imported sire (Newton Banker, 2194, and dam. Choice cattle. Will sell singly. Frank Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 10-4

OUR RED POLLS WON GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP on females at fourteen shows in 1919, including Chicago International. Write us. Jean du Luth Farms, Duluth & Nickerson, Minn. 1-tf

GREENWOOD HEREFORD FARM—CAR LOAD of young cows, some yearling and two-year-old heifers and bulls of serviceable age for sale. Reasonable prices. Vernon W. Smith, owner, Camrose, Alta. 13-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, one coming three years old; also two coming two years old; three yearlings. W. R. Tindall, Kindersley, Sask. 12-3

FOR QUICK SALE—ABERDEEN-ANGUS bulls, 11 and 12 months old. Thick, blocky lads. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 13-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls and heifers. Bulls ready for service. Choice breeding. Prices right. Phone, write or visit. J. H. Tolton, Oak Lake, Man. 13-2

WANTED—A HOLSTEIN BULL, READY FOR service, about 20 months old. Good color, not too dark. Must have good pedigree and good individual. Charles Traub, Togo, Sask. 13-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, Silver King (20509), five years old. Price, \$250. Quiet, sure getter. W. J. Hardstaff, Valley Farm, Radisson, Sask. 13-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS of good breeding, fit for service. Prices reasonable. Percy Howlett, Lang, Sask. 13-2

FOR SALE—EARL PIETERTJE KEYES, REGISTERED Holstein bull. Born June 3, 1917. Milton Bros., Selkirk, Man. 13-2

TROTTER'S, BRANDON, HAVE A NUMBER of good milch cows due to freshen shortly, some with calves. Prices reasonable. Phone 3315. 7tf

SELLING—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, 10 months, good breeding, size and conformation. Price moderate. W. J. Webster, Welwyn, Sask. 11-3

SELLING—TWO ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS, 20 and 24 months. Good breeding. Prices reasonable. Good & Sons, Fillmore, Sask. 10-4

FOR SALE—RED POLLED CATTLE, BULLS and heifers. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 45tf

CATTLE—(Continued)

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, 12 months old, from heavy milker, \$100. J. Camm, Elstow, Sask. 12-3

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED ANGUS BULL, Major of Tyrol, also one registered Berkshire boar. Enquire E. Barnison, Froude, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS BULL, 13 months old, \$200. C. E. Thompson, Clearwater, Man. 13-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS, 12 months old. Bonnie Brae strain. R. F. Fallis, Souris, Man. 13-4

TWO GOOD REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bull calves, year old, April, \$125 each. Forest Home Stock Farm, Berton, Man. 13-3

SELLING—EIGHT DAIRY COWS, ALSO TWO- year registered red-polled bull. C. H. Bishop, Excel, Alta. 13-3

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, three years old. A first-class animal. Robert Larter, Bethune, Sask. 13-2

SELLING—THREE PURE-BRED SHORTHORN bull calves. John H. Drought, Millwood, Man. 12-4

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL, BORN JAN. 3, 1916. Walter J. Simms, Brownlee, Sask. 11-3

SELLING—SHORTHORN BULLS, INSPEC- tion invited. J. H. Crawford, Chater, Man. 13-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, two years old. A. J. Vansickle, Outlook, Sask. 13-2
BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED- ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

SWINE

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA LARGE TYPE, from choice imported stock. Matured sows, weighing 1,000 lbs.; yearling sows, 550, and smooth as they make them. The kind that farrow large litters. Ten of these sows farrowed 110 pigs last spring. Should do better this spring. Nine months old pigs, weighing 350 to 400 lbs. Are you going to raise this kind? If so, I am booking orders for spring pigs, \$35 to \$50, according to individual. Also a few bred sows. Write F. O. Felland, Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

REGISTERED YORKS, 5 MONTHS OLD; \$30 each; either sex; three months old \$20 each; choice stock. E. E. Baynton, Big Stick Lake, Sask. 13-2

YORKSHIRE PIGS—THE BREED AS DE- veloped to perfection by G. H. Hutton, Paradise Farm, Lacombe. None better. Either sex, \$20 each. J. M. Southward, Lacombe, Alberta. 13-2

YORKSHIRES—FARROWED FEBRUARY 11, from large mature sow. Price, \$20. W. H. Harvey, Rapid City, Man. 13-2

PURE-BRED UNREGISTERED YORKSHIRES, weanlings, prolific strain; ship April 22, \$12 each, f.o.b. Strassburg, Sask. Nathaniel Grace.

PURE-BRED HAMPSHIRE BOAR, TWO AND A half years, good bacon type, about 500 lbs., \$80. F. E. E. Jackson, Kippel, Sask. 13-2

TAMWORTHS—ALL AGES, EXHIBITION quality. E. W. Manchester, Grainger, Alta. 10-4

DUROC-JERSEY BRED GILTS, GOOD ONES, \$75. C. Morton, Innes, Sask. 13-2

If we did it for these Breeders

January 28, 1920.—Peter Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. (Percherons): "I sold three stallions and I will sure put in another ad. as soon as I get the young stallions in shape to sell. I believe The Guide is the best paper and the cheapest way to sell livestock. I would not be without The Guide; no farmer can afford to be without it."

February 21, 1920.—S. Honey, Binscarth, Man. (Percherons): "I have had splendid results from my ad. in your paper; the horse was sold at the price asked."

March 1, 1920.—Sam Stoltz, Nokomis, Sask. (Duroc-Jerseys): "I have had splendid results from my advertisement placed in The Guide. I will know where to advertise when I want quick results."

February 14, 1920.—Lorne McAnulty, Brock, Sask. (Poland-Chinas): "Had such good results from advertising in your paper I am going to stick to it."

We Can Do It For You Too, Because:

FIRST—The Guide does more to promote interest in and encourage results for the classified advertisers than any other farm paper in Western Canada. **SECONDLY**—The Guide carries the most classified advertising in this field; and you know most people refer to the paper carrying the most advertising. **THIRDLY**—The Guide has the largest farm journal circulation in Western Canada, and a low rate in proportion.

SEND AN AD. IN TODAY AND TRY IT

The Rate is Economical—EIGHT CENTS a Word, Payable in Advance

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

SHEEP

FOR SALE—65 BREEDING EWES, TWO Shropshire rams, \$17 each. J. N. Howell, Findlater, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—200 GRADE EWES, BRED, HUGH Thornton, Brandon. 12-2

STOCK—Miscellaneous

FOREST HOME OFFERING—CLYDESDALE stallions, rising two and three years; older horses for hire; Shorthorn bulls; cows and heifers in calf to Mountain Bard imp.; Yorkshire sows in farrow. Our stock must be reduced. Plymouth Rock cockerels; eggs in season. Carman & Roland stations. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 9tf

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE 3 extra good bulls, one year old this month, six young cows all in good shape, and good quality; 10 Shetland ponies, yearlings, must sell this month. Pony harness and carts always on hand. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Alameda, Sask. 15tf

SELLING—THREE REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, 16 months, choice breeding. Big type registered Poland-Chinas from prize-winning stock. John Fennelly, Somerset, Man. 13-3

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, Shorthorn bulls of all ages. Prices right; terms to suit. David Cargill, Pakowki, Alta. 9-8

DOGS

PEDIGREE SCOTCH COLLIE FARM-BRED pups; parents excellent heelers, intelligent and obedient; either sex, \$12. Pedigree and photo of dog heeling cows furnished. Registered Sable female, 18 months old, heeler, price, \$35. Also one sweep, eight horse-power. Orders held for further delivery. W. A. Rowe, Neepawa, Man. 13-2

SELLING—WOLFHOUND, STAG-GREY cross, three and a half years old, large dogs better than average speed. Him and mate killed eight wolves last Fall. Will not bother sheep, cattle or fight dogs. First check \$50 takes him. Stamp for photo. M. J. Sizer, Cavell, Sask. 13-2

FOR SALE—COLLIE BITCH, SIX MONTHS, from excellent heeling stock, \$7.00. Will exchange for Fox terrier. Box 46, Springwater, Sask. 13-2

SELLING—FEMALE ST. BERNARD DOG, full pedigree, with papers. Robert Wolfater, Sidewood, Sask. 13-2

FOR SALE—STAG BITCH, TRAINED, FAST, and good killer. \$30. A. O. Rear, Dabroy, Alta. 12-2

TWO SPLENDID FEMALE HUSKIES, PRICE \$25. W. E. Milligan, Elfron, Sask. 13-2

SELLING—TWO COLLIE PUPS, GOOD WORK- ers, \$8.00 each. Jas. Henderson, Manor, Sask. 13-2

TWO WOLFHOUNDS, FEMALES, NINE months old, \$35 pair. W. Yake, Govan, Sask. 13-2

SITUATIONS

EARN MONEY AT HOME—WE WILL PAY \$15 to \$50 weekly for your spare time writing show cards. No canvassing. We instruct you and keep you supplied with steady work. Write or call. Brennan Show Card System, 50 Currie Building, 269 College Street, Toronto, Ont. 12-2

WANTED—ON FARM FOR 12 MONTHS, EX- perience married couple without children, wife help with housework. Washing done by electric power. Separate house. State wages and full particulars. Box 96, Grenfell, Sask. 12-2

GAS TRACTOR OPERATOR, EXPERIENCED, wants situation. Good repair man. State wages. Edwards, 1430 Tenth Avenue, East, Calgary. 12-2

MAN FOR FARM—EXPERIENCED. NO MILK- ing. State wages. D. Kershaw, Wapella, Sask. 12-2

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—SET OF REAL SHOW HARNESS. Genuine nickel-mounted. Everything complete, long straw collars, tops, all hand-made, three-ply trace, three-row stitching, five-link heel chain, over 800 nickel spots and buckles. Everything high-class. A dandy dray or show harness. Price \$150. H. A. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask. 13-2

MILITARY KIT BAGS—USEFUL ARTICLE TO a farmer for blankets, clothes, tools. Heavy waterproofed duck and leather strapped. New stock. \$3.00, cash with order, delivered. Chas. White, Lockwood, Sask. 13-2

BOSTON CHOCOLATES MADE IN CANADA. Fresh, and mailed to any address at our expense and risk. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. A box of Boston Chocolates is always irresistible. Price \$1.25 lb. Canadian Candy Co., Box 575, Vancouver, B.C. 13-2

WINGHAM CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL BOARD wishes to have a well put down for new school located on section 27 township 9 range 5 west; probable depth 200 feet. More work in sight. For further particulars address: C. I. Baragar, Secretary-treasurer, Elm Creek, Man. 12-3

EVERGREENS, SEED POTATOES, HIGH- brush cranberry, black currant, red raspberries, large bushes. Write for prices. Fred Wimer, Box 199, Canora, Sask. 13-2

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 19tf

BEULAH MISSION RESCUE AND MATER- nity Home for Women and Girls. Apply Matron, Box 1118, Edmonton, Alta. 11-3

HONEY

PURE AS THE BEE MADE IT—CLOVER honey in 10-lb. pails 28c. per lb; Fall Flowers 24c.; Buckwheat, 20c. Crate lot 60 lb. Special discounts on eight crates or more. Weir Bros. 60 Chester Avenue, Toronto, Ont. 10-1f

TURKEYS, GEESE AND DUCKS

SELLING—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Hens, \$7.00; toms, \$9.00 each; one yearling tom, first Brandon, \$20. We won 13 out of a possible 14 prizes (all firsts). Eggs for hatching, 1st old pen, \$1.00 each; 2nd, \$7.00; 3rd, \$5.00 for nine eggs. Order early. Last year the demand exceeded our supply 50 per cent. Kay Bros., Carlyle, Sask. 12-2

EGGS FOR HATCHING—BRONZE TURKEYS. \$5.00 for nine; Embden or African Geese eggs, \$5.00 for five; Rouen or Pekin ducks, eggs, \$2.00 for 10, or \$5.00 for 30. J. H. Rutherford, Albion, Ontario. 13-6

BRONZE TURKEYS, HANDSOME MASSIVE birds, tom and two hens, unrelated, \$20. W. L. Martin, Maidstone, Sask. 13-6

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$8.00; Hens \$6.00. C. Morton, Innes, Sask. 13-6

WANTED—BOURBON RED TURKEY TOM. Frank Wunder, Shebo, Sask. 13-6

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.50 PER SETTING. Manitoba Agricultural College laying strain. Farm flock; free range. Record of performance for January, February, March, April, 1918 and 1919, 3,400 and 2,925 eggs for 60 hens. George Porteous, Springdale, Sask. 13-2

SELLING—30 PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, vigorous stock, heavy layers. Satisfaction guaranteed; \$3.00 and \$5.00 each; eggs, \$3.00 per 15. Thomas Seale, Assiniboine Poultry Farm, St. Eustache, Man. 10-4

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM best birds I ever owned. Write for descriptive circular before ordering. I can satisfy you. Robert Wilson, Judge and Breeder, Vegreville, Alta. 12-4

WHITE ROCKS, EXTRA LARGE STOCK, MALE bird headed first prize pen Calgary Show, 1919, \$3.50 for 13; Barred Rocks, \$2.00 13. H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alberta. 13-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, from Gould laying strain, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00. High View Poultry Farm, Carlyle, Sask. 11-4

STOP—BUY THE ONLY GENUINE BUSY "B" Barred Rock eggs from Mrs. A. Cooper, Treebank, Man. 15, \$6.00; 30, \$10; Lilac trees, doz., \$1.00. 13-5

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM MY GUELPH winners. Light and dark matings, \$3.50 setting, Lathan and Pringle strains. Bob Carter, Assiniboia, Sask. 13-3

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 EACH, also eggs, \$2.00 setting. Mrs. H. E. Greenslade, Carlton, Sask. 2

WHITE ROCKS—EXCELLENT FARM-RAISED, cockerels, \$6.00; two, \$10. Harriett Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 4-10

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, EGGS FOR hatching, \$2.00 per 15; \$9.00 per 100. Geo. A. Hanna, Box 272, Vanguard, Sask. 13-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS— selling 12, \$3.50 each; eggs, \$2.50 for 15; \$4.75 for 30. T. W. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 13-3

SELLING—PULLETS AND YEARLING HENS. 18 choice pure-bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Boast, Manago, Sask. 13-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$3.00 PER setting, 15. From prize-winning birds. W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask. 13-6

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, vigorous, healthy birds, Coopers' Busy Bee strain, \$5.00. H. F. Hauser, Dubuc, Sask. 13-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS—LAYING strain, few choice cockerels, \$5 each; eggs, \$3.00 for 15. T. J. Wild, Killaly, Sask. 13-2

SELLING—SETTINGS 15 BARRED ROCKS eggs, \$3.00. W. Smith, Box 131, Springdale, Sask. 13-2

WHITE ROCKS LAYING STRAIN, PRIZE- winners, eggs, \$2.00 per 15. J. Mitchell, Valor, Sask. 13-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00 per setting or 30 for \$3.50. Mrs. Leo R. Hurley, Guernsey, Sask. 13-4

SELLING—CERTIFIED PURE-BRED BARRED Rock cockerels. Box 391, Lacombe, Alta. 13-4

BARRED ROCKS—FINE SHOW QUALITY. Eggs, \$5.00 setting. Willis Boharm, Sask. 13-2

BARRED ROCKS, SPLENDID LAYERS, EGGS, \$2.50 per 15. Paul Salley, Wakaw, Sask. 13-2

WYANDOTTES

14 SELECTED REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, heavy laying strain. Unexcelled show birds. \$8.00 each. Inspection invited. Park View Poultry Yards, Saskatoon, Sask. 10-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES, ROSE COMBED Tom Barron's laying strain. Cockerels, each \$4.50; eggs, setting of 15, \$2.50. A. K. Friesen, Box 259, Winkler, Man. 13-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN- dotte eggs. Book for spring. Choice eggs from our best winter layers. We only ship the best. \$2.50 for 15. Charles Traub, Togo, Sask. 13-10

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM GOOD utility stock, \$2.00 per 15; two settings for \$3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thos. Goode, Bin-scarth, Man. 13-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte eggs for hatching. From good layers \$1.50 per 15; \$10 per 120. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 12-5

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER- els, Regal-Dorcas strain, \$3.00 each. Alex. T. Webster, Rocanville, Sask. 12-2

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER- els, pure-bred, large, healthy, vigorous birds, from heavy winter-laying strain, \$5.00 each. Ben Nunn, Wheatland, Man. 12-2

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS from two special pens, \$2.50 per setting. Mrs. R. McMorine, Assiniboia, Sask. 13-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES' EGGS FROM MY 220- egg strain, trap-nested, winter layers, \$3.00 for 15, \$5.00 for 30. Harry Rosom, Davin, Sask. 13-6

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, prize stock, heavy winter layers, \$5.00; two for \$8.00. R. R. Hutchinson, Wapella, Sask. 13-6

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7.50; cockerels, \$2.75. H. Walker, Carnegie, Man. 13-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$5.50 PER 50, \$10 per 100. Safe packing guaranteed. Brook, Dilke, Sask. 11-6

A FEW CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels at \$2.50 and \$3.00. Walter Scott, Mark- inch, Sask. 12-2

CHOICE, PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$4.00 each. Stanley Wilton, Roland, Man. 12-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Carlyle & Robinson, Treesbank, Man. 12-2

RHODE ISLAND REDS

RHODE ISLAND REDS—SPECIAL REDUCED price on balance of \$5.00 Single Comb cockerels now \$4.00 each. Order quick. From prize stock; good laying strain. Andrea G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 12-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS for hatching from winter laying strain and of clear dark red; 15 eggs, \$3.00; 100 eggs, \$10. Baragar Bros., Elm Creek, Man. 13-2

PURE SINGLE COMB REDS, HEAVY-LAYING strain, prize-winning stock. Eggs, \$9.00 per 100; setting, \$2.00. Albert Robblee, Cayley, Alta. 13-2

EGGS FROM LARGE, DARK, BRILLIANT R. C. Reds, utility stock, \$2.00 per 15; \$10 per 100 exhibition mating, \$4.00 per 15. John J. Enns Winkler, Man. 13-2

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, BOTH combs, prize winners, \$3.50; selects, \$5.00. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 9-4

FOR SALE—RHODE ISLAND RED COCKER- els, \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. John Ford, Yellow Grass, Sask. 11-3

A FEW ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels left, Guild strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Apply A. Jamieson, Holland, Man. 13-2

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds; cockerels, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Ed. Quans-tron, Carnduff, Sask. 13-2

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, \$2.50 per 15. Mrs. Lee, Donogh, Griswold, Man. 13-4

ROSE COMB REDS, SPLENDID LAYERS, eggs, \$2.00, 15; 100, \$10. John Driedger, Winkler, Man. 13-7

SUNDRY BREEDS

FOR SALE—S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, COCK- erels, \$5.00 and \$7.00; few pullets, \$3.50; settings, \$5.00 and \$3.00; exhibition and utility combined. Winners at 1919 and 1920 shows of 105 prizes and 20 specials. Two Blue Andalusian pullets, \$7.00; pair Black Cocks, cockerel and pullet, \$9.00. E. Horsnail, Penticton, B.C. 13-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, FROM 2nd and 4th hens, Saskatchewan Poultry Show, and others as good; 3rd cockerel, 18 entries; big, fine birds, seven for \$5.00; Barred Rock eggs, cockerels mating, \$3.00 for 15. Aristocrat strain, Rufus Red Belgian hares, full grown, \$4.00 pair. H. Lee, Shaw Farm, Springdale, Sask. 13-4

C. B. McMurdo, WETASKIWIN, ALTA., breeder of Buff Orpingtons and Light Brahmas, winners at the Calgary Provincial; Buffs, \$3.00 setting; Light Brahmas, \$3.50 per setting. Small pen of light Brahmas which will produce winners at \$5.00 setting. 13-4

BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS FROM our hardy Manitoba pure-bred stock. We are not importers. We grow them in this climate on our 20-acre farm. Write for our prices. Red River Poultry Farm, East Kildonan, Man. 13-4

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTES AND White Leghorns, Guild's strain, cocks, hens, cockerels, \$3.00 up; eggs, \$3.00 per 15. Won 11 prizes on seven entries. A. Fellingham, Gilbert Plains, Man. 13-4

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS (Regal-Dorcas), Rhode Island Reds, White Minorcas, White Leghorns, \$3.00 each; special, \$5.00. J. B. Powell, Wapella, Sask. 12-2

PARTRIDGE COCKS, GET YOUR BREEDING stock now. Cockerels, \$5.00; pens (three pullets and cockerel) \$15. Alvin Russell, 209 Marion Street, Norwood, Man. 13-4

FOR SALE—BABY CHICKS, WHITE WYAN- dottes, Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. Send for mating list. F. T. Hall, Salmon Arm, B.C. 13-4

WILLIAMS' PRIZE-WINNING, WINTER-LAY- ing Rose and Single Comb Anconas eggs for setting, \$5.00 per 15. J. Williams, 469 Maple Street, Moose Jaw, Sask. 13-2

EGGS FOR HATCHING—WHITE WYAN- dottes, Regal-Dorcas, White Minorcas and R. I. Reds. J. B. Powell, Box 154, Wapella, Sask. 13-2

LAST CHANCE—SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn and Rose Comb White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00 and \$3.00. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 13-2

PURE-BRED HATCHING EGGS, WHITE Rocks, \$2.50 for setting; White Leghorns, \$1.50 for setting. J. H. Wiens, Dalmeny, Sask. 13-2

SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS, FARM raised, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Robt. Pirie, Strath-clair, Man. 13-2

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS \$3.00; hens, \$2.50. White Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00. R. Clayton, Gladstone, Man. 12-2

TOM BARRON, 282-EGG-STRAIN DIRECT imported Wyandottes and Leghorn cockerels. Mating list free. J. J. Funk, Morden, Man. 12-6

BEST BABY CHICKS, BRED-TO-LAY Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Prices right. Colum-bia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 13-8

WANTED—BROWN BANTAM COCKEREL for breeding purposes. Write Box 30, Shell-mouth, Man. 13-8

BABY TURKEYS AND CHICKS, ALL LEADING breeds. Blue Ribbon Farm, Hopkins, Minn. 13-8

PURE-BRED BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. H. Mack, Redvers, Sask. 13-2

WANTED—GUINEA FOWL. JOHN D. Wacker, Swallow, Alta. 13-2

POULTRY SUPPLIES

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALU- minum, 90c, 100; celluloid colored spiral \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.40 doz.; 30 eggs, \$3.50 doz.; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Every-thing for poultrymen. Beautiful catalog free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 40tf

SEND FOR OUR FREE ILLUSTRATED catalogue of incubators, brooders, chick food, leg bands, and a complete line of poultry supplies. Sovereign Poultry Supply House Ltd., Edmon-ton, Alta. 13-2

LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, from Tom Barron, M.A.C. pullets and cockerels, from imported stock, \$2.50 for 15; \$4.50 for 30, \$13.50 for 100. Frank Hoddinott, Birnie, Man. 11-4

BARRON'S LARGE, BRED-TO-LAY STRAIN; Single Comb White Leghorns, eggs, \$2.00 15, \$5.00 50; \$8.00 100. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 10-8

PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN HENS, excellent young stock, \$2.25 each; hatching eggs, \$2.50 for 15. Fertility guaranteed. Readmond, Ernfold, Sask. 13-3

SELLING—S. C. BLACK LEGHORN HATCHING eggs from Boston and New York winners, \$2.00 setting. C. F. Hill, Strathmore, Alta. 13-3

WHITE LEGHORNS, CHAMPION EGG-LAY- ing strain, eggs, \$1.50 15; \$8.00, 100. Willow Poultry Yards, Willow, Sask. 13-4

SELLING—SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.50 each. V. Lundstodt, Clair, Sask. 13-4

HUNTINGTON FARM—S.C. WHITE LEG- horns. Show and contest winners. Box 282, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 9-8

PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN HATCH- ing eggs, \$2.50 per 15; 15% discount, large orders. Geo. E. Clemenshaw, Archdale, Sask. 11-6

SELLING—S.C.B. LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.50 each, Becker strain. Mrs. Thomas Hurton, Box 178, Carman, Man. 12-2

ORPINGTONS

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR hatching, from Clarke's best prize-winning strain, \$4.00 for 15, or \$15 for 100. Unsatis-factory settings replaced, half price. William Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM my pen of prize-winning utility stock, \$2.50 per 15. Mrs. M. S. Hulbert, Minburn, Alta. 13-2

GOOD UTILITY BUFF ORPINGTON COCK- erels \$3.50 each T F Helm, Medora, Man. 11-3

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$2.00 and \$3.00 setting. W. J. Hewitt, Hazenmore, Sask. 13-2

SEED GRAIN**REGISTERED SEED**

No seed may be sold as registered seed except that which is inspected, sealed and tagged by an inspector of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. All registered seed is inspected in the field while growing to ensure its purity, and is further inspected after cleaning to ensure its high quality. All registered seed is guaranteed pure as to variety, free from seeds of other cultivated plants, free from noxious weed seeds, well matured, clean, sound, plump, well colored and germinating not less than 95 per cent. Registered seed is undoubtedly the highest quality of seed grain and potatoes available. Its production requires infinite painstaking and patience and its value is much more than that of ordinary seed.

WHEELER'S HAND SELECTED RED BOBS.

A special strain of Red Bobs, hand-selected by Mr. Wheeler for early maturity and heavy yield. Grows to uniform height, has strong straw and upright head. This is Mr. Wheeler's finest product, and is not offered for sale elsewhere at any price. The crop from this seed is eligible for registration. Bagged in 30-pound sacks. Price f.o.b. Rosthern, Sask., sacks included, one sack \$1.00, three or more sacks \$0.50 per sack. In ordering state whether you want grain shipped freight or express. Give station to ship to, and state if there is an agent there. Send order with cash to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 11-1f

MARQUIS WHEAT—SECOND GENERATION

registered. Grown by W. D. Lang, Indian Head. This whole lot is unsurpassed as to sample, unexcelled in breeding. Under the new regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, any grower can register his crop from this seed and sell as registered seed. Bagged in two-bushel sacks. Prices, sacks included, f.o.b. Indian Head, Sask., one sack \$8.00. Six or more sacks, \$7.50 per sack. In ordering state whether you want wheat shipped by freight or express. Give station you want grain shipped to and whether or not there is an agent at the station. Send order with cash to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 8tf

MARQUIS WHEAT—SECOND GENERATION

registered. Grown by J. S. Fields, Regina. The lot that won the world's prize in 1919. Under the new regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, any grower can register his crop from this seed and sell as registered seed. Bagged in two bushel sacks. Prices, sacks included, f.o.b. Indian Head, Sask., one sack, \$8.00. Six or more sacks \$7.50 per sack. In ordering state whether you want wheat shipped by freight or express. Give station you want grain shipped to and whether or not there is an agent at the station. Send order with cash to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 8tf

WHEAT—FIRST PRIZE REGISTERED MAR-

quis. \$3.75 bushel. Improved seed from registered. \$3.40. 25c. less car lots; sacks free. Car good Banner oats, \$1.10; no noxious weeds. A. D. Perry, Coronation, Alta. 12-2

SEED TESTING

Guide subscribers who wish to have seed grain tested for purity, grading and germination may have same done free of charge, by sending samples to Dominion Government Seed Branch at Winnipeg or Calgary. The tests will be made free for any one farmer, after which a nominal fee is charged.

SEED FLAX—BIG MONEY IN FLAX. Many farmers have more than paid for their land with one crop. Investigate our perfectly-cleaned seed, guaranteed free from mustard. Free catalog. Harris McFayden Seed Company Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 89tf

SEED GRAIN—Continued

WHEELER'S FIELD CROP OF RED BOBS IS too well known to the farmers of Western Canada to require any explanation of its heavy-yielding, early-maturing and good-milling qualities. Red Bobs is a new wheat with an enviable reputation. The above lot is a bargain at present day offerings for seed of this high quality. Wheeler's Marquis. An internationally famous and prize-winning strain of wheat, recognized by all seed experts as in a class by itself. First generation stock; you can register your yield. Especially selected for its ability to produce more bushels per acre. Wheeler's Kitchener. A long-strawed, plump-kernelled, heavy yielding strain. Wheeler has had as high as 82 bushels per acre from this strain. With it he won the world's championship in 1916. Above three lots are for sale f.o.b. Rosthern, Sask., and are bagged in 60 pound sacks. Prices, sacks included, one sack \$10; three or more sacks \$9.50 per sack. In ordering state whether you want wheat shipped by freight or express. Give station you want grain shipped to and whether or not there is an agent at the station. Give second and third choices, if possible, in case supply of first choice is exhausted when your order arrives. Send your order with cash to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 11-1f

KITCHENER WHEAT—GROWN BY J. S. Fields, Regina, who won the world's championship at Kansas City in 1919, from seed obtained from Seager Wheeler. A choice lot, purity guaranteed. Bagged in 90 pound sacks. Prices, sacks included, f.o.b. Indian Head, Sask., one sack, \$8.00. Six or more sacks, \$7.50 per sack. In ordering state whether you want wheat shipped by freight or express. Give station you want grain shipped to and whether or not there is an agent at the station. Send order with cash to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 8tf

SEED OATS—EVERYONE OFFERING SEED claims it to be more or less clean, but we have big, strong, tested seed oats, practically absolutely free from wild oats and all other weed seeds, and will let you be the judge and ship subject to your approval. We are improving our stocks every year. Catalog free Harris McFayden Seed Company Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 82tf

THIRD GENERATION MARQUIS BLEACHED.

so not eligible for registration, but grown under the rules of, and tested 100% germination by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Guaranteed absolutely pure and clean, heavy-yielding strain. Price, cleaned and sacked, \$3.30. G. J. Stefanson, Elfron, Sask. 13-2

RUBY OTTAWA WHEAT—200 BUSHELS FOR sale at \$5.00 per bushel. Early, beardless; will not shatter. Good straw and good yielder. Free from weeds, grown on breaking. Slightly sprouted in stock. Germination good. 10% allowance made for sprouted seed. George Dickerson, Kennville, Man. 13-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED KITCHENER wheat, second generation, grown from seed secured direct from Seager Wheeler. Put up in two bushel lots. Price, \$6.50 per bushel, sacks extra. First Provost Fair, 1916-17-18-19; 1st Strome, Killam, 1917-18; 1st Czar, 1919. Dan Stewart, Cairns, Alta. 13-2

FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED, CLEANED AND graded at Canadian Government Elevator, Calgary, shipped by producer from elevator. 100 lb. lots, \$20, including bags; 500 lb. lots, \$19, including bags. Communicate John McD. Davidson, Good Luck Ranch, Coaldale, Alta. 7-4

ONE CAR CLEAN VICTORY OATS—GROWN on breaking; high germination. \$1.00, f.o.b. Quill Lake. Also 200 bushels Premost flax, grown on spring breaking, \$6.00 cleaned and bagged. Some timothy, 20 cents; bags extra. J. E. Anders, Quill Lake, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—KITCHENER WHEAT, \$5.00 BUS. Extra good clean sample. Also Marquis, grown from registered seed, \$3.50. O.A.C. 21 barley, \$2.00 bushel. W. H. Sharpe, General Delivery, Edmonton, Alberta. 13-2

SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT, \$8.00 PER bushel, sacked. Few bushels white hullless barley, \$3.00 bushel. W. H. Olive, Ellsboro, Sask. 13-2

MAKE SURE OF A HAY CROP FIRST YEAR Sow Brome and Western Rye grass mixed. Have quantity to sell, \$20.00 per 100, cleaned and bagged. W. F. Garnett, Carman, Man. 10-6

SELLING—NEW RUBY WHEAT, \$10 BUSHEL, germination 98% in four days. Seed obtained Dr. Saunders 1918, grown on breaking. A. G. Buck, Preeceville, Sask. 12-2

WANTED—250 BUSHELS PURE BANNER AND 50 bushels Gold Rain seed oats. Send sample, germination and price f.o.b. Hilliard, Alberta. P. J. Glanzner. 13-2

SELLING—SPRING RYE, \$2.50 PER BUSHEL, fall rye, \$2.50 per bushel, brome grass seed \$22 per 100 pounds; sacks extra. F. E. Wilson, Caron, Sask. 12-2

SEED AND FEED OATS FOR SALE, CAR LOTS. Write for samples and prices. Hay and green feed quoted. Christie-Adams Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask. 7tf

DURUM WHEAT—KUBANKA, BIG YIELD- ing, rust resistant. Write for price list. Harris McFayden Seed Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 9tf

FOR SALE—10 BUSHELS RED BOBS WHEAT, cleaned. \$7.00 bushel. Seed obtained in 1919 from Guide. H. MacPherson, Leney, Sask. 12-3

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS CLEANED SEED oats. Car lots or smaller quantities. H. M. Trimble, Elevator, Lacombe, Alberta. 12-4

90 BUSHELS KABANKA RUST PROOF WHEAT—few wild oats. Per bushel, \$3.00. Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man. 13-2

FOR SALE—FEED OATS, 95c. PER BUSHEL; seed oats, \$1.10 per bushel. Apply Box 302 Maryfield, Sask. 13-2

SELLING—

SEED GRAIN—Continued

RED BOBS—GROWN UNDER SUPERVISION of the Seed Growers' Association on new land, their test 99% germination, weighs 65 lbs. per bushel. Original obtained from Seager Wheeler. \$7.50 per bushel, sacks included. Inspection on arrival if desired. W. H. Hammersley, Hafford, Sask. 13-2

KITCHENER WHEAT—SNAP FOR QUICK SALE—From Seager Wheeler seed, pure, cleaned, ready for seeder, \$3.00 bushel, cash with order. F.o.b. Grand Trunk or Can. National; two bushel bags, 40 cents extra. Andrew Anderson, Alsask, Sask. 13-2

FOR SALE—ONE CAR 2,000 BUS. LIGOWO seed oats, high germination test, No. 1 quality, free from wild oats and noxious weed seeds. Price, \$1.10 per bushel, f.o.b. C. Y. Price, Veteran, Alta. 13-2

REGISTERED MARQUIS, SECOND GENERATION, heaviest yielding strain known, germination 99%. To clean up, am offering limited quantity at \$3.75, sacked, 10 bushels at \$3.50. Henry Young, Millet, Alta. 13-2

FOR SALE—CAR-LOAD OF ABUNDANCE SEED oats, \$1.00, f.o.b., Fort Saskatchewan, C. N. R. or Bremner, G.T.P. Government test 97%. Samples. E. E. Galloway, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 13-2

MARQUIS WHEAT—GROWN FROM REGISTERED seed obtained from Guide, 1919. \$3.50 bushel, cleaned, bags included. A Reid, Mossbank, Sask. 13-2

RED BOBS WHEAT AT \$9.00 BUSHEL, BAGS included. Seed obtained from Seager Wheeler, 1918. Harry Conn, Kylesmore, Sask. 13-2

FALL WHEAT, \$3.00; RYE, \$2.50, CLEANED, bagged, f.o.b. Wadena. J. H. Lindsay, Kelvington, Sask. 13-2

SELLING—RYE GRASS SEED, 20c. PER LB. Free from noxious weeds, cleaned, sacked. Craig Bros., Lake Saskatchewan, Alta. 13-2

BARLEY O. A. C. 21—GERMINATION TEST 97%, 400 bushels, \$1.80 bushel. Bags at cost. B. P. Richardson Estate, Grenfell, Sask. 13-2

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, free from twitch grass, cleaned and bagged, 21c. lb. Ansley Smith, Carroll, Man. 13-2

SELLING—SEED SPRING RYE, \$2.50 PER bushel; well cleaned; sample on application. H. W. Brown, Box 252, Arden, Man. 12-2

SELLING—1,000 BUSHELS OF CLEANED PURE Leader oats, \$1.50 bushel, bags extra. Percy Howlett, Lang, Sask. 13-2

SELLING—400 BUSHELS FLAX SEED, PER- fectly clean, grown on new breaking, \$6.25 per bushel, f.o.b. Sam Haight, Keeler, Sask. 13-3

FINE KITCHENER WHEAT, ABSOLUTELY pure, \$4.25 bushel. N. Schermer, Killam, Alta. 11-3

SELLING—KITCHENER WHEAT, SEAGER Wheeler stock, \$3.00 bushel, sacks extra. W. C. Todd, Newdale. 11-3

FOR SALE—GRIMM ALFALFA, 80c LB.; \$75 100, home grown. A. Schildmeyer, Hazelton, Sask. 11-3

FOR SALE—SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE bloom, bulled, \$15 per bushel, sacks extra. Gustav Meilicke & Son, Dundurn, Sask. 11-4

FOR SALE—SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE Bloom. \$20 per bushel f.o.b. Sinaluta, bags extra. W. G. Hill & Sons, Sinaluta, Sask. 11-4

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CARS OF FIRST-CLASS seed oats. G. A. Short, Coronation, Alta. 11-6

SELLING—O.A.C. BARLEY, \$2.25 BUSHEL, sacks extra. Thos. McClay, Belmont, Man. 10-4

SELLING—500 BUSHELS SIX-ROW BARLEY, \$1.75 bushel. Wm. I. Keir, Morden, Man. 12-2

WANTED—100 BUSHELS SPRING RYE. SEND sample and prices to V. V. Law, Richard, Sask. 12-2

RED FIFE WHEAT, \$3.00 BUSHEL, CLEANED, sacks 50c. Fred Clark, Willow, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—CAR LOAD SEED OATS, 93c., F.O.B. Veteran, Alta. F. Ash. 12-2

POTATOES

SEED POTATOES—ROCHESTER ROSE, No. 1, \$3.00 bushel; No. 2, best seed size in my opinion, \$2.75. Also few bushels small potatoes, \$1.50, sacks included. Shipped soon as danger from frost past. F.o.b. Pathlow, Sask. J. J. Sander son. 10-2

SELLING—GREEN MOUNTAIN POTATOES, large, heavy yielders, \$2.50 bushel, sacked. William H. Burrows, Lanfane, Alta. 13-3

FOR SALE—POTATOES, SEAGER WHEELER'S Gold Nugget, \$3.25 per bushel, bags included. Charles Grant, Box 66, Edam, Sask. 13-2

SELLING—WEE MACGREGOR POTATOES, good sample, \$3.00 per bushel. A. G. Stevens Wetaskiwin, Alberta. 11-3

HAY AND FEED

WANTED—CAR FEED OATS AT ONCE. SEND prices and samples. Secretary-Treasurer, Bethune Grain Growers' Association, Bethune, Sask. 13-2

FEED OATS, 92 CENTS. J. WOOKEY, GUERN- sey, Sask. 13-3

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FETHERSTONAUH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 38tf

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FARM LANDS

\$3,000 DOWN SECURES 160-ACRE MID- west farm, with stock and equipment ready to put buyer on Easy Street next harvest; has always been a big stock farm, soil in high state cultivation; short drive over state road to county seat. 100 acres rich loam tillage, clay subsoil, balance fenced pasture, wood, timber, fruit. Eight-room brick house, shaded lawns, big basement barn, silo, granary, corn houses. Widow must sell and will include to quick buyer two horses, cows, ensilage, hay, grain, binder, plows, harrows, wagons, harness, long list tools; \$1,200 gets everything, easy terms. Details, page 75, Strout's Spring Catalog Bargains, 33 States; copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 208 B. G., Plymouth Building, Minneapolis. 12-1f

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—IF YOU ARE thinking of moving to a warmer climate, there are unlimited opportunities for farmers in B.C. Our farm selling organization reaches every part of this province, and in every district we can offer you small chicken ranches, fruit farms, dairy and mixed farms and cattle ranches. The Okanagan district, the Cariboo, Fraser Valley and Vancouver Island, also large tracts in Northern B.C., are carefully worked by our branch offices, and you can rely upon good service. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe Street, Vancouver. 12-1f

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR FARM LANDS, write or consult us. We have a number of mortgage foreclosures on hand, also a few farms belonging to estates under our control, which we are offering for sale at reasonable prices with a small cash payment and balance arranged. State which district you prefer, and we will give you all particulars. The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. 9tf

CHOICE 10-ACRE ORCHARDS ON OKANAGAN Valley Land Co.'s estate at Okanagan Centre, British Columbia. Splendid money-making proposition. Standard variety of apples tree six and seven years old. Excellent soil and irrigation. Unrivalled climate winter and summer. Prices up to \$650 per acre. Send for new listings of orchards and farm lands in the Famous Okanagan Valley. Geo. Mickleborough & Co., Vernon, B.C. 13-4

MILK SALES \$1,800 MONTH, ESTIMATED; 1,200 acres near station, 30 miles from Boston, cut 500 tons hay, 500-ton silos; estimated half-million timber; choice fruit. Most modern farm buildings in New England; 100 cows, 28 vehicles, eight horses, machinery and tools included. See page three Spring Catalog, postpaid. Chapin Farm Agency, Boston, Mass. 13-4

FARM LANDS FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND unimproved, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Write us for particulars stating size of farm, district and other requirements. Full information supplies without delay. In many cases a small cash payment and reasonable terms can be arranged. The Royal Trust Company, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg. 13-4

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free, Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 8tf

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE FARMS Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo. 42-8

FOR SALE—320 ACRES, ALL CULTIVATED, close to school and markets. Good buildings, good water. \$35 per acre. James West, Ogilvie, Man. 12-3

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE YOUR property write me. John J. Black, 47 St., Chippewa Falls, Wis. 12-3

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORDBOOD—IN CAR-LOAD LOTS. WRITE for prices, delivered, at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 10-4

TAMARAC FENCE POSTS, IN CAR-LOAD lots. Shipped to your station. Write for prices Dawson, Sprague, Man. 10-4

CEDAR OR TAMARAC POSTS. BEST GRADE and price. Box 7, Pinewood, Ontario. 10-4

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION DEALERS

SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK TO UNITED GRAIN Growers Limited, Livestock Department, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, and thus be sure of getting every last cent of value, together with any premiums that are going. If desired, all shipments can be fully insured. Write for particulars. Purchasing stocker feeders and breeding heifers, giving personal attention and securing special and free freight rates and Government expense refund attended to for you. Any district wishing to develop co-operative livestock shipping can have the service of one of our organizers free of charge by writing our nearest office. United Grain Growers Limited, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw. 4t

STAPLES & FERGUSON, COMMISSION DEAL- ers in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man. All shipments carefully handled. Orders placed with us get special attention. Try us and be convinced. Weekly market letter sent you on request. 9tf

RABBITS

AM SELLING SIX GOOD UTILITY BELGIAN hare does, one year old. First \$30 takes them. Guaranteed satisfaction. Percy Bielly, Swan River, Man. 13-4

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MAKE MONEY—YOU CAN HANDLE AND TAN your own furs and skins, hair on or off. You can make up-to-date lined fur rugs with mounted heads, open mouth finish. My tan formulas and time and labor saving methods enable you to do this profitable work at small cost. No former experience necessary. You are certain of success; no spoiled skins. Complete formulas and instructions, only \$3.00, postpaid. Edwin Dixon, Taxidermist, Unionville, Ontario. 13-4

WANTED—100,000 MUSKRATS AT \$1.50 TO \$5.00; 1,000 Beaver at \$15 to \$40 for No. 1 prime skins. W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask. 13-4

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—THREE-FURROW NEW JOHN Deere power-lift plow. Used one season. Snap at \$175. Seven-horse steel eveners included. Also two-furrow Cockshutt plow, both stubble and breaker bottoms in good shape. Pair new stubble shares never used. Price, \$50. H. A. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask. 13-2

GASOLINE IS HIGH—YOU CAN SAVE 30 TO 50% by using an Air Friction Carburetor. Increases power. Cars burn half kerosene. No choking. Easy starting in cold weather. Fords run 34 miles to gallon. Fits any car or tractor. Agents wanted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Drewes, Botha, Alta. 13-2

FOR SALE—10-20 MOGUL (KEROSENE) engine and plows, used one season, been thoroughly overhauled and in excellent condition; also 10-20 Case (kerosene) engine and plows, in new condition. Would consider exchange good young horses about 1,400 to 1,500 lbs. Apply, Big Four Farm, Flaxcombe, Sask. 13-2

FOR SALE—30 H.P. REAR MOUNT, REIN- forced, single, simple steam tractor, made by the Waterloo Mfg. Co.; run about 225 days threshing. Also 40-62 Waterloo separator with all attachments. Apply to A. Bowman, Guernsey, Sask. 11-4

SELLING—GAAR-SCOTT STEAM ENGINE, 25 horse advance separator. Cockshutt eight bottom engine gang; both bottoms extra shares. Above outfit almost new. Price \$3,500. F. P. McManus, Medicine Hat, Alta. 12-4

SELLING—110 CASE STEAM ENGINE, IN good repair. Only used three seasons, \$2,000 cash. Also 12-bottom John Deere gang, stubble and breaker bottoms at \$700. Isaac C. Baker, Kindersley, Sask. 13-2

FOR SALE—HART-PARROT TRACTOR, 30-60, good condition. Cockshutt plow, eight bottom stubble and breakers, and 32 x 56 Winnisheik separator, new belts last fall. All for \$1,200 cash. G. R. Guest, Yeoman, Sask. 13-2

FOR SALE—40-80 ENGINE MINNEAPOLIS Kerosene burner, slightly used. Just the engine for road grading or plowing, \$4,100. Eight-furrow John Deere plow, \$500. A. M. Crawford, Box 101, Delisle, Sask. 13-2

FOR SALE—PULFORD MAKE-A-TRACTOR attachment, two speeds, roller bearings, never used. Make your old Ford put in your crop. Value today, \$300. Draft for \$200 takes it. Chas. H. Howey, Medicine Hat, Alta. 13-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE—MASSEY-HARRIS manure spreader, No. 3, new. Never used, \$150 cash or will trade for 12 or 16 barrel gas tank mounted. Riverview Farms, Lydiatt, Man. 13-3

\$400 CASH TAKES THREE-FLOW TRACTOR outfit ready for spring work. Plow has two sets bottoms and twelve shares. Outfit plowed about 200 acres. Thomas Bros., Ceres, Alta. 11-3

SELLING—POWER-LIFT COCKSHUTT EN- gine gang, six stubble and four breaker bottoms. Only slightly used and in first-class condition. Price \$450. C. Hunter, Kenton, Man. 11-3

FOR SALE—28-44 RUMELY SEPARATOR, 28-42 Waterloo separator, six-bottom Cockshutt plow, tractor if necessary. F. T. Appleby, Pinkham, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—30-60 RUMELY ENGINE, EIGHT breaker bottom, Rumely engine gang, 12 disc Cockshutt engine plow. Write for particulars. Jas. H. Currie, Forgan, Sask. 12-2

EIGHT-FURROW P. & O. ENGINE GANG— Only plowed about 300 acres; two sets shares. \$300 cash, or will trade for cattle. G. W. Stockton Limited, Carlyle, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—FORDSON EXTENSION RIMS, 14- inch Deere engine gang. Plowed 130 acres. Fine condition. W. B. Irwin, Redlyn, Sask. 13-2

FOR SALE—CHEAP. JOHN DEERE ENGINE gang, six stubble, four-breaker bottoms, 10 extra shares, fin cutters, blind beam. All in A1 condition. H. V. Clendenning, Harding, Man. 12-2

SELLING—THREE-FOUR BOTTOM TRACTOR plow, sod and stubble, 14 shares. Plowed 100 acres. \$350 cash, f.o.b. H. C. Pine, Claresholm, Alta. 13-2

SELLING—ENGINES FOR GRAIN GRINDING and other work. Prices \$75 to \$175. Also shafting and leather belt. Mold, 227 Simcoe St., Winnipeg. 13-2

SELLING—20 SINGLE DISC DRILL, COCK- shutt 12-inch gang plow, 22 wheel International land packer. All good condition. Jas. Henderson, Manor, Sask. 13-2

SELLING—COCKSHUTT TANDEM ENGINE disc, 18-32. Used one season. Excellent condition. \$160. F.o.b. Eastend, Sask. Harry Ostlund. 13-2

WANTED—FOUR-FURROW JOHN DEERE tractor plow. First-class condition. R. A. McLeod, Macdonald, Man. 13-2

DEERE 16-INCH SULKY STUBBLE AND breaker bottoms, two new shares at \$45 for quick sale. Oscar Sjoquist, Spy Hill, Sask. 13-2

WANTED—THREE 14-INCH BREAKER BOT- toms for J. I. Case light engine gang. C. W. Burry, Lanigan, Sask. 13-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR LIVESTOCK— One 12-25 Case engine and four-bottom plow Wm. S. Pollock, Gem, Alta. 12-2

SELLING—12-25 SAMSON SIEVE GRIP TRAC- tor; plowed 160 acres. \$1,000 cash. Gus E. A. Malchow, Stavelly, Alta. 12-3

FOR SALE—3.P. AUTO TRACTOR, TWO speeds, belt power, dual pump, new. Price, \$230. Box 24, Lemsford, Sask. 11-3

REPAIRING CREAM SEPARATORS AND engines. Prompt service. Enquire price. Mold, 227 Simcoe, Street, Winnipeg. 13-2

WANTED—TWO BREAKER BOTTOMS FOR Cockshutt Light Tractor Plow. Edgar Lytle, Dinsmore, Sask. 13-2

FOR SALE—EMERSON GAS TRACTOR, 12-20, \$1,000; one Emerson four-disc power-lift gang. F. Varty, Hughton, Sask. 13-2

FARM MACHINERY—Continued

FOR SALE—ONE 40-80 AVERY KEROSENE tractor with 10-bottom Avery self-lift plow; one 18-36 Avery; also six-bottom Verity plow and two Emerson engine discs. Would consider good beef cattle or work horses in exchange. A. R. Judson, Taber, Alta. 13-3

FOR SALE—SIX-FURROW SATTLE GANG automatic lift. Plowed only 135 acres. Price, \$350 cash. Box 153, Benton Station, Alta. 13-2

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE FLOW ENGINE gang. Frank Boskill, Rutland, Sask. 12-2

Screenings

A Pony in Hand

Little Albert was very anxious to have his pious grandfather give him a pony. "Albert," said his grandfather one morning, "when you want anything very much you should pray for it."

"Well," said the little fellow reflectively, "do you believe, grandpa, that God would give me a pony like yours if I should pray for one?"

"Indeed I do, child," came the assuring reply.

"Well, grandpa," said the little fellow, "give me this pony and you pray for the other pony."

Angry Mother: "Bobby."

Bobby: "Yes, Mamma."

Angry Mother: "You are not to do that! Now don't let me speak to you again!"

Bobby (with a sigh): "But how can I stop you, mamma?"

Teacher: "Tommy, spell 'wrong'."

Tommy: "R-o-n-g."

Teacher: "That's wrong."

Tommy: "That's what you asked me to spell."

"Willie, did you give Johnny Smith a black eye?"

"No, sir."

"Are you sure?"

"Yes, sir. He always had the eye. I just blackened it for him."

Losing Count

Tommy: "Half of 'em we got with machine-gun fire, half of 'em with the rifle, then we fixed bayonets and killed another half o' 'em!"

Funny Man: "And what happened to the rest?"

Tommy: "Oh, we took 'em prisoners!"

Wise and Otherwise

Little Jimmy went with his mother to stay with an aunt in the country, and his mother was worried as to how he would behave. But to her surprise he was angelic during the whole visit—always did as he was told, and never misbehaved. As soon as he got home, however, he was his natural self again.

"Oh, Jimmy," his mother said, "you were so good while you were away. Why do you start behaving badly now?"

"What's home for?" asked Jimmy, in pained surprise.

Mrs. Johones was in search of a maid. She had been on the job for so long that she had ceased to be too particular in her requirements.

But even she got a shock at the sight of the latest applicant. The woman was shabby in dress, uncouth in manner, and had distinct remains of a black eye.

"Ahem!" coughed Mrs. Johones thoughtfully, wondering how much she dare ask from this belligerent-looking female. "Er—ahem—are you married?" The applicant drew herself up haughtily.

"No, madam," she retorted. "I bumped into a door!"

A wounded Highlander in England was making no headway toward recovery. He was forever talking about his "bonnie Scotland." A piper was found, and it was arranged that he should pour forth the gems of Scottish music. When the doctor called the next morning he asked the matron, "Did the piper turn up?" "He did, sir." "And how is our Scotch patient?" "Oh, he's fine! I never saw such a change." "That's splendid. It was a fine idea of mine," said the doctor. "Yes," assented the matron, "but the other thirty patients have all had serious relapses."

Manitoba Rural Credits

Government to Provide Funds—Provincial Savings Act Passed

LEGISLATION empowering the government of Manitoba to take deposits for the purpose of financing the Rural Credit Societies of the province, was approved by the legislature on Thursday last, and the measure, which is known as the Provincial Savings Act, was afterwards passed. The bill is the culmination of the difficulties that have arisen between the government and the banks in regard to loans to the Rural Credits Societies. The financial institutions had been lending money at six per cent., but this year a demand was made for a higher rate and prolonged negotiations failed to arrive at an agreement. In bringing the legislation before the House, Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer, indicated that all along there had been objection by the banks to the government fixing the rate of interest, and that it was the policy of the government in this respect that eventually led to the breaking off of the negotiations.

What rate the government will offer those who lend the money has not yet been settled, the provincial treasurer informed the House, but he suggested that it would be four per cent. for short-term loans and five per cent. for longer deposits.

Treasurer's Statement

Hon. Edward Brown, in moving the second reading of the bill to encourage provincial saving, authorizing the province to take deposits of money for the financing of the Rural Credits Societies, said the government was conscious of the fact that it was breaking new ground in this connection. He felt certain that when all the details were known the legislature and the people of the province would heartily endorse the decision of the government, realizing that there was no other alternative under the circumstances. The provincial treasurer stated that he did not think that a sufficiently large sum would be secured to injure the banks, but said that he could clearly see that the reflex action would be very great. The bill provided for a board of trustees and also provided that a statement must be made to the legislature once per year, showing how the business stood.

The bill, said Mr. Brown, would not have been introduced except for the failure to arrive at a satisfactory understanding with the banks over the rural credits. The members would recall a former statement made by him in the legislature during the present session which described the negotiations he had made with the bankers in the east. Mr. Brown again read portions of the statement showing that after discussing the problem of whether or not the banks should continue to advance money to the rural credits, it was agreed that the banks would do so at the old rate of interest of six per cent. on the understanding that amendments would be brought up at the next session of the House raising the rate of interest, if the present financial conditions continued to prevail. This undertaking, said Mr. Brown, was the most definite one which the administration could give and was an assurance which should have satisfied the banks.

After making this statement, the provincial treasurer said he had sent a copy to the chairman of the western sub-section of the Canadian Bankers' Association and had received in reply a memo stating that the actual agreement between himself and the bankers in the east was such as would conflict with the statement made on the floor of the legislature. Mr. Brown then said that he asked the chairman of the western branch of the association to forward a copy of his statement to the president of the Canadian body in Toronto.

Reply From Bankers

The reply from F. L. Patton, chairman of the western sub-section, Canadian Bankers' Association, stated:

"The council of the Canadian Bankers' Association having taken the view that the matter was one to be decided by each bank for itself, the western representatives of the banks have com-

municated with their head offices, and I am now advised that in the absence of a definitive understanding for an increase in the rate at the end of the present season, most of the banks are wholly unwilling to continue lending to members of the Rural Credit Societies at the rate of six per cent. net now provided for by the act.

"In view of the statements which have appeared in the newspapers, I am requested by the western representatives of a number of the banks to place on record the position which they have taken:

"1. As you are aware, they have held from the inception of the Rural Credits Act that the insertion of an arbitrary fixed rate of interest was unsound in principle as interfering with the contractual rights of borrower and lender, and that the rate of six per cent. was inequitable, having regard to the cost of administration of small country branches in the western provinces. Recognizing, however, that such societies would be able to render a valuable service in the newer portions of the province in extending credit to the struggling settlers to whom the banks could not make loans because of the Exemptions Act and other protective legislation, they have actively co-operated with the directors of these societies in the full expectation that the unfairness of the rate of interest would be recognized in due course and a proper adjustment made. The nature and extent of the service which the banks have rendered in this connection are not unknown to you.

Out of the Question

"2. When the societies were first being formed it was repeatedly represented through newspaper publicity that they were designed to serve as adjuncts of the banks in reaching a class of farmer who was not in a position to obtain credit from the banks. Latterly, however, numerous societies have been organized in old-settled districts, composed almost wholly of well-to-do farmers who had previously been receiving all the credit they required from the banks, and such societies have, for the most part, merely taken over business which was being done by the banks. The banks feel that if it is the policy of the Rural Credit Societies to compete with them for the business of well-to-do farmers they can offer no objection. In this event, however, it would be quite out of the question to expect the banks to supply the societies with their loanable funds at a rate below the value of money and one which would increase the already considerable percentage of small country branches now being operated at a loss.

The Interest Rate

"3. It is the view of the western representatives of most of the banks that seven per cent. would be a fair and proper rate for loans to members of these societies. They, however, offered to compromise at six and a-half per cent. to the bank and seven and a-half per cent. to the society, on condition that the limit of the maximum loan to an individual of any society should be placed at a level which would tend to confine the operations of the societies to the class they were originally designed to help.

"4. It is not the case, as stated in the official announcement in the press,

that the banks object to the formation of the Rural Credit Societies in the older-settled districts. The banks are willing to co-operate with the Rural Credit Societies in any district where there might be any farmers lacking credit facilities. I repeat, however, that if such societies are to enter into competition with the banks for the business of farmers, the banks should not be expected to supply such societies with money at less than its fair value.

"5. You are reminded that while the cost of operation has greatly increased there has been no increase in the charges for banking service. During a period of world-wide increase in commodity prices this is one outstanding instance of a legitimate public service being rendered without any attempt to obtain higher rates. It is submitted that under these conditions an endeavor to impose reduced rates upon the banks by statutory legislation is manifestly unfair.

"While each bank is entitled to act independently, I am of opinion that banks interested would grant approved credits for Rural Credit Societies during the present year at six per cent. net, on receiving positive assurance from the provincial government that at the next session of the House the Rural Credit Societies Act will be amended either by increasing the rates or by eliminating the fixed rate. Obviously, the amount of credit to be granted to any society or any individual member is a matter to be determined by the lender from time to time."

From Government Funds

This memorandum, the provincial treasurer said, made it impossible for the government to go further with their negotiations with the Bankers' Association. "The government," he said, "has no alternative but to advance money to these societies out of the consolidated revenue funds of the province. The members of this House and the people of the province can draw their own conclusions from what I mean by that statement, and in the bill amending the Rural Credits Act there will be a clause giving the government authority to make advances out of consolidated revenue. Furthermore, we propose that the small expenses of the Rural Credit Societies shall be borne by the administration out of the consolidated revenue, and we will then be able to take in as revenue the earnings between the seven per cent. at which the money is loaned and the rate of four, five or five and a-half which will be paid those who invest the money with the government. I take it that that in a few years will provide the government with sufficient revenue to entirely take care of all the expenses of these societies, and especially take care of the item we have set out in our estimates and the expenses of the head office."

A Plea for Simpler Tastes

While the following circular originated with the Institute of American Meat Packers, it is deserving of the studious regard of all beef raisers and of the public in general burdened as we are with a continually rising cost of living:

The department of Justice has asked for the co-operation of all agencies in the distribution of meat for a nationwide campaign to increase the consumption of fore-quarter beef. This campaign, which we are informed will be undertaken forthwith, is based on the fact that meat is not an expensive food, speaking relatively. Consumers talk

Farmers that Build Now will Save Money

Any farmer contemplating the building of a house or barn within the next couple of years will save money by looking carefully over the farmers' book of

Money-saving Building Plans for Comfortable Homes and Serviceable Barns

This House Plan Book is FREE. Send for It.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Book Dept., WINNIPEG.

about high costs because they know only a few cuts of the hind-quarter such as sirloin and porterhouse, or rib-roast from the prime ribs of the fore-quarter.

If people would eat chuck, plate, clod and other fore-quarter cuts, they would get better prices all along the line. As most producers understand, this fore-quarter meat is palatable, nutritious and capable of making as tasty dishes as the fashionable meat of the hind-quarter.

In the first place, demand for beef at retail is more uneven than it has been for years. There is great difficulty in disposing of the fore-quarter. If consumers understand the value of the fore-quarter cuts and use these cuts several times a week, there will be a more even demand for beef. This even consumptive demand is necessary to sell beef carcasses economically. So long as the same high-priced feed goes into the fore-quarter that makes the hind-quarter, there must be an outlet and a demand for the entire animal and not for a few cuts only.

It is a matter of common knowledge that fear of high prices has led to a curtailment of buying. Once the idea of inexpensive meat is impressed upon the consumer, as it will be in this campaign, there will be a better distribution of beef, both of fore and hind-quarter. For beef is still one of the cheapest of foods. Even if the price of fore-quarter cuts is forced up a little by increased demand, the general level of prices to the consumer will be lowered and waste and shrinkage will be largely eliminated, and there will be no artificial costliness connected with a few cuts as at present.

These results will help producers and promote the general good. The Institute sees the campaign for fore-quarter meat as a broad constructive step in the interests of wiser and greater meat consumption, the usefulness of which should outlast the few weeks of general publicity.

In the interest of co-operation we should be glad to receive suggestions from livestock producers.

In Livestock Circles

Continued from Page 29

Girvin; John Brandt, Edenwold; George Kinnon, Cottonwood; Mr. Hume, Minor; Mr. Clark, Bender; Mr. Mooney and Mr. Chase.

The president was also elected to represent the club on the directorate of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association.

Sale of Aberdeen-Angus at Lacombe

As already announced in a previous issue of The Guide, a sale of high-class, registered, Aberdeen-Angus cattle, owned by J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, and S. G. Henderson, Lacombe, will take place at Mr. Henderson's farm, two miles from Lacombe, on April 6, when some 60 animals will be sold. As already stated, Mr. McGregor's contribution is of a high-class nature, including six outstanding females, all bred to the famous \$10,000 Blackcap McGregor. Mr. Henderson will contribute 20 females from three years old upwards, all in calf or with calves at foot to Equestrian Albert, by Alberta Prince Ida, a Stanley Pierce-bred bull, used by John Lowe, of Ontario, for two years. All of these females are big, roomy cows of the very best breeding. In addition to these there will be about ten bulls, two years old this spring, sired by Elm Park Beauty's Wizard, by Elm Park Wizard, a Bowman-bred bull.

One of the conditions of sale is that the cows will sell with calves at foot, and in addition to the sires of the calves mentioned above there are a few in calf to Elite of Hetherbrook, by Edward of Glencarnock, McGregor's great show bull. This is the first big Aberdeen-Angus sale to be held in Alberta, and it should be well attended.

The black cattle are taking quite a hold in the province, and as this is a rare opportunity to get the very best of blood and family, it will, doubtless, be patronized by a large number of breeders who wish to get into real good stock.



Finishing the Season in a Manitoba Feed Lot.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., March 26, 1920.

OATS—There have been no large fluctuations in the market since a week ago. Prices have remained within a couple of cents of the dollar mark. The strength in American markets has been maintained, and is reflected here, so that our market holds up despite a weakening demand for cash oats.

BARLEY—Liquidation of long lines of barley futures held by speculators was responsible for a sharp break in prices this week. The accumulation of these long lines was responsible for the advance a week ago, but the buyers were unable to absorb all the offerings and had to sell out their holdings, thereby causing a sharp break in prices. May futures are 9½ cents below the price of a week ago.

FLAX—May futures sold off 55 cents from the high point of this week's price. There has been heavy liquidation, which found the market without any buying support. The offerings and shipments of Argentine seed have increased very substantially and their prices have discounted our markets and sharp declines here resulted. Both Canadian and American crushers are buying Argentine seed.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

March 22 to 27 inclusive.

	22	23	24	25	26	27	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats—								
May 100	99	99	99	97	98	97	99	70
July 95	94	94	94	92	93	91	94	70
Barley—								
May 160	158	157	149	151	151	162	94	
July 155	153	152	144	146	146	155	96	
Flax—								
May 558	550	549	508	519	524	559	337	
July 536	527	510	484	493	504	535	327	

WINNIPEG

Receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards for the week ending March 26, 1920, as follows:

Cattle, 2,512; calves, 188; hogs, 4,310; sheep, 126.

During the last few days the runs have been exceptionally heavy, and the quality of the well-finished cattle wonderfully good. With a very weak market in the south, our cattle market here is at least 50 cents lower than it was last week, although we topped the market today with a steer raised by Mr. Clark, of Rounthwaite, at \$15.00 per cwt.

Good, breedy stockers, feeders and breeding heifers are in active demand, and those desiring to put a bunch on grass would do well to place their orders immediately, as there certainly are not going to be enough of this class of stuff to go around. The hog market has been very erratic during the last few days, jumping from \$21.50 to \$23.00, and back again to \$21.00 in the last two or three days, and selects at the time of writing can be quoted at \$21.25. Quarantine restrictions on feeder hogs are still in effect, and it is very advisable as far as possible to only ship butcher-weight hogs.

Do not forget to have health certificate accompany every cattle shipment, seeing that same is turned in to the Government Health Inspector's Office, Union Stock Yards, immediately upon arrival, so that your cattle will be unloaded into "clean area" pens, where feed and water will be waiting for them.

With the close approach of spring we strongly urge all cattlemen to dehorn their commercial cattle. As everyone knows, our American neighbor is our keenest rival in the beef trade, and practically all U.S. cattle are now dehorned. Our cattle have a good reputation in the States; let us improve this reputation by being in a position to furnish them nothing but dehorned cattle.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Butcher Cattle		
Extra choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.	\$11.50 to \$13.00	
Choice heavy steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	10.00 to 11.50	
Medium to good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.	9.00 to 10.00	
Fair to medium steers, 700 to 900 lbs.	8.00 to 9.00	
Common steers, 500 to 700 lbs.	7.50 to 8.00	
Choice fat heifers	10.00 to 11.00	
Good to choice cows	8.00 to 9.50	
Fair to good cows	6.00 to 7.75	
Canner and cutter cows	4.50 to 5.50	
Best fat oxen	7.00 to 8.50	
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to 7.00	
Fat weighty bulls	6.50 to 8.00	
Bologna bulls	5.50 to 6.50	
Fat lambs	12.00 to 15.00	
Sheep	6.00 to 12.00	
Veal calves	7.50 to 15.00	

Stockers and Feeders		
Choice steers good colored feeders	\$ 9.00 to \$10.00	
Common to good stockers and feeders	7.50 to 9.00	
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to 110.00	
Fair milkers and springers	50.00 to 75.00	

Hogs		
Selects fed and watered	\$21.25	
Lights	\$14.00 to 16.00	
Heavies, 300 to 350 lbs.	19.00	
Heavies, 350 lbs. and up	15.25 to 17.25	
Medium sows	15.25	
Stags and boars	7.50 to 13.00	

CALGARY

Receipts: This week, cattle, 2,113; hogs,

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, March 22nd to March 27th, 1920, inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			RYE
		2 CW	3 CW	Ex1Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Ref	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
March 22	171	101	97	97	96	95	173	153	140	140	556	548	498	193
23	171	101	97	96	95	—	171	151	138	138	547	540	480	191
24	171	101	97	96	95	—	170	150	137	137	537	530	470	191
25	171	99	95	95	94	93	163	142	129	129	505	498	438	189
26	171	99	95	95	94	93	165	144	131	131	516	501	449	188
27	171	98	94	94	93	92	165	144	132	132	521	514	454	185
Week ago	171	101	97	97	96	95	175	155	142	—	559	549	519	190
Year ago	170	69	65	68	63	60	93	87	83	82	341	332	317	158

1,002; sheep, 1,155. Last week: Cattle, 2,471; hogs, 782; sheep, 542. Year ago: Cattle, 1,746; hogs, 247; sheep, 3,154.

CATTLE—Receipts were heavier than usual, but the demand was good and everything except canners and cutters sold readily. Choice butcher steers sold from 13 to 14 cents, with one load of exceptionally good ones half-a-dollar higher. Medium steers made \$11.00 to \$12.50, and plain killers \$9.00 to \$10.50. The top on fat cows and heifers was 12 cents, with the bulk of the best selling from \$10.50 to \$11.50. Mediums \$9.00 to \$10.00 and plain cows \$7.50 to \$8.50. Bulls were about steady, good butchers \$7.50 to \$8.50, and bolognas \$5.50 to \$6.50. Canners and cutters are not coming in in sufficient quantities to justify competition and sell slowly at three to five cents.

The stocker trade was active, and heavy steers turned readily at \$9.75 to \$10.50, and light two-year-olds and yearlings from \$8.50 to \$9.50 for those of good quality. Cows and heifers were in better demand at \$7.25 to \$7.75, but very thin stockers of any sort are going to be hard to dispose of to any advantage. Choice veal is in demand at \$10.50 to \$12.00, but common calves only sell as stockers at \$6.50 to \$8.00.

Top price on cattle a year ago, \$13.50. **HOGS**—Receipts light. Market opened steady at \$21.25 on Wednesday and advanced to \$21.50 on Thursday and Friday.

Top price on hogs a year ago, \$19.75.

SHEEP—Very light receipts. We quote choice lambs \$16.00 to \$17.00, fat wethers \$13.00 to \$15.00 and fat ewes \$12.00 to \$14.00.

HIDES—The market looks stronger on good hides, but fallen hides or poor stuff is very hard to dispose of. We quote butchered green frozen hides up to 20 cents, frozen bull hides ten to 15 cents, butchered green calf hides up to 40 cents, green veal tips up to 23 cents, and horse hides up to \$7.50.

Fat cattle show a steady advance with prospects of higher prices yesterday. Any farmer having fat cattle would be well advised to get in touch with our market before selling, so that they may realize the full value of their cattle. Stockers were in better demand, and anything not too thin finds ready purchasers.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs. Further weakness developing. Dealers are paying 50-52c to country shippers. The storm held up supplies which are now coming forward more freely and it looks as if lower prices will have to be conceded to make a clearance. Poultry market unchanged.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs. No reports received.

EDMONTON—Eggs. Market weak and unsettled. Jobbers quote country shippers on a graded basis, 35-44c; some quoting 38c for straight receipts delivered and 30c for extras, 50c; No. ones, 45c; No. twos, 40c. Poultry—No live poultry arriving and movement of frozen stock from storage continues good.

CALGARY—Eggs. Receipts of fresh eggs continue to show an increase over local requirements, jobbers paying 45-47c delivered for dressed current receipts. Retail trade generally is being supplied direct by country shippers. Retail price is now 60c. No live poultry arriving and movement of frozen stock from storage continues good at unchanged prices.

Carman Sale

Carman, Man., March 25.—The second annual livestock sale, under the auspices of the Dufferin Agricultural Society, held in Carman, on Wednesday and Thursday, was a success from every standpoint, and the directors were heartily congratulated on their efforts to be of real benefit to the community.

Horses were sold on Wednesday afternoon, and the demand was keen. There was an even range of values. The top price for horses was \$1,400.

Twenty-nine horses averaged \$400, and this price included a number of foals and yearlings.

Fifty-four Shorthorns averaged \$240 per head, and the top price for bulls was \$375, paid by John Murray, Carman.



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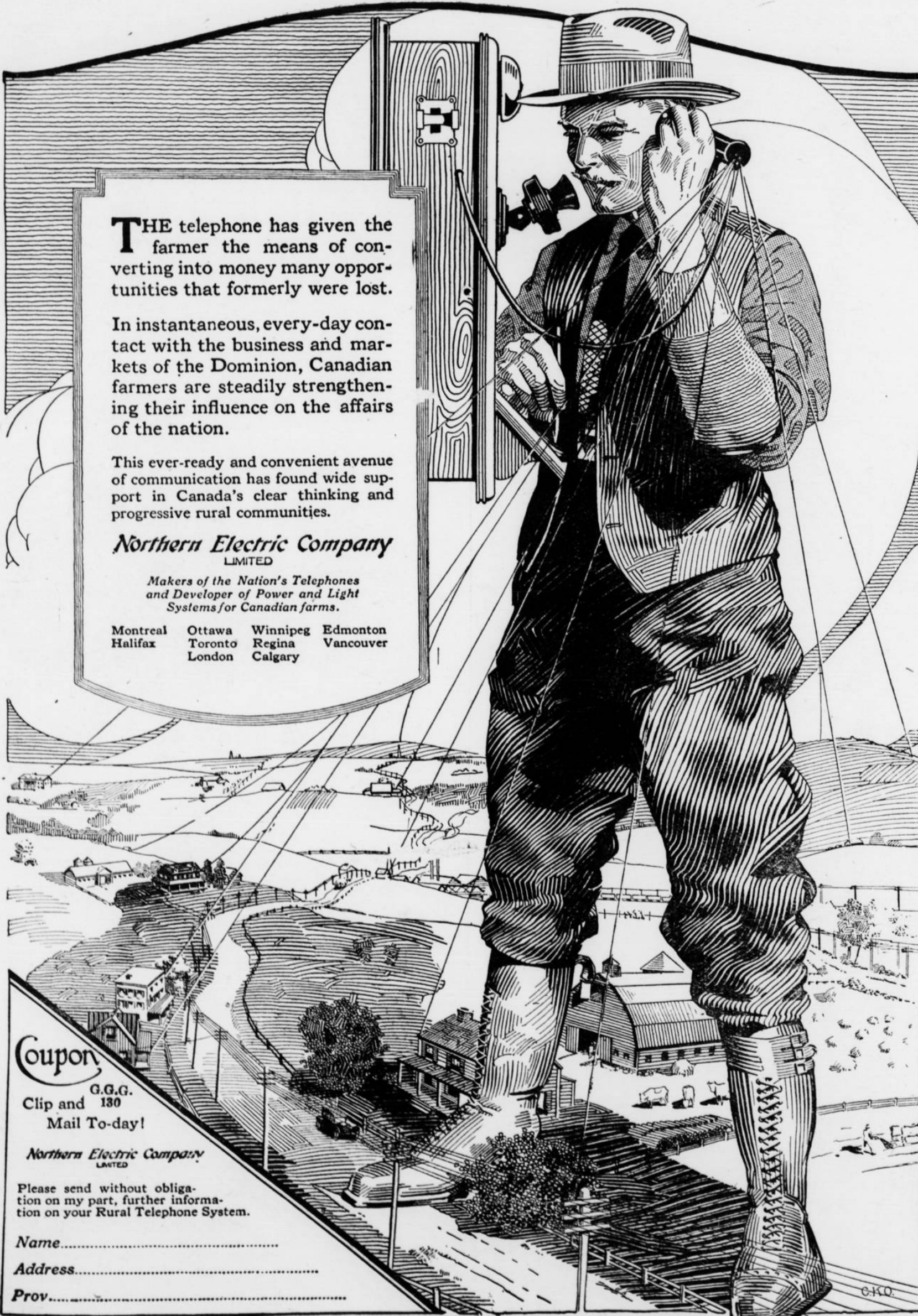
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